BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF OHIO

- - -

In the Matter of the :
Application of The Dayton :

Power and Light Company : Case No. 12-426-EL-SSO

for Approval of its

Electric Security Plan.

In the Matter of the :
Application of the Dayton :

Power and Light Company : Case No. 12-427-EL-ATA

for Approval of Revised :

Tariffs.

In the Matter of the :
Application of the Dayton :

Power and Light Company : Case No. 12-428-EL-AAM

for Approval of Certain

Accounting Authority.

In the Matter of the

Application of the Dayton :

Power and Light Company : Case No. 12-429-EL-WVR

for the Waiver of Certain :

Commission Rules.

In the Matter of the

Application of the Dayton : Case No. 12-672-EL-RDR

Power and Light Company : to Establish Tariff Riders:

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PROCEEDINGS

before Mr. Gregory A. Price and Mr. Bryce A.

McKenney, Hearing Examiners, at the Public Utilities
Commission of Ohio, 180 East Broad Street, Room 11-C,

Columbus, Ohio, called at 9:00 a.m. on Thursday,

March 28, 2013.

VOLUME IX

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2140 1 Thursday Morning Session, 2 March 28, 2013. 3 4 EXAMINER PRICE: Good morning. 5 The Public Utilities Commission has set for hearing at this time and place Case No. 6 7 12-246-EL-SSO being in the Matter of the Application of The Dayton Power & Light Company for Approval of 8 its Standard Service Offer and Related Matters. 9 10 My name is Gregory Price, with me is 11 Bryce McKenney, we are the Attorney Examiners 12 assigned to preside over today's hearing. 13 We have a couple of preliminary issues before we take our first witness. 14 15 Mr. Hayden. 16 MR. HAYDEN: Thank you, your Honor. 17 previously identified the 2010 long-term forecast 18 report, which was not admitted into the record, as FES Exhibit 14. We would ask that be identified as 19 2.0 FES Exhibit 13B. 21 EXAMINER PRICE: It will be so marked. 22 (EXHIBIT REMARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.) 23 EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Margard. 24 MR. MARGARD: Your Honor, Staff Witness 25 Rodney Windle is prepared to testify, but the parties

have indicated to us that they do not have any questions for him on cross-examination. We have prepared and distributed an errata sheet to his testimony, which the parties had an opportunity to review; none have voiced any interest in examining him and all have agreed to stipulate to the admission of his testimony.

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I have marked Mr. Windle's prefiled testimony as Staff Exhibit No. 11 and I have marked the errata sheets, which consists of three pages, page 10 of his testimony filed, page 10 of his testimony in a redlined version, and page 10 of his testimony as revised as Staff Exhibit No. 12, and I would respectfully request that those exhibits -- move for their admission.

EXAMINER PRICE: Any objection to the admission of Staff Exhibits 11 and 12?

MR. FARUKI: No, your Honor.

EXAMINER PRICE: Okay, those exhibits will be admitted.

(EXHIBITS MARKED/ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.)

EXAMINER PRICE: At this time we will take up the motion to strike which was filed -- was this filed yesterday, Mr. Hayden?

MR. HAYDEN: I'm sorry, your Honor?

EXAMINER PRICE: Was the motion to strike filed yesterday?

MR. HAYDEN: Yes, sir.

2.0

EXAMINER PRICE: At this time we'll take up the motion of several intervenors to strike certain portions of Ms. Seger-Lawson's testimony. The company has agreed rather than filing a written memo to address this motion through oral argument, so, Mr. Sharkey, please proceed.

MR. SHARKEY: Yes, your Honor, thank you.

The motion seeks to strike five separate questions and answers in Ms. Seger-Lawson's rebuttal testimony and I'm going to go through the individual questions and answers and identify for you the testimony that Ms. Seger-Lawson's rebuttal testimony rebuts.

I would start, your Honor, with the question that is on line 6 of page 1 of her testimony, and to give you a preview, I'm going to demonstrate to you that that testimony specifically rebuts the testimony of four separate witnesses, and I'm also going to demonstrate that that testimony supplies the factual predicate for the next two sets of questions and answers which also specifically rebut various pieces. So I'm going to argue that

this piece of testimony is relevant and admissible as rebuttal testimony for three separate independent reasons, your Honors.

EXAMINER PRICE: Okay.

2.0

MR. SHARKEY: Initially, your Honor, that piece of testimony demonstrates that DP&L's had a long history of providing generation service at market rates -- I'm sorry, at prices that were below market rates. That testimony is responsive initially to the testimony of OEG Witness Lane Kollen, your Honor.

Mr. Kollen, on page 14 of his prefiled testimony, contains a chart that shows DP&L's historic returns on equity, your Honor, starting in the year 2001 going through the year 2012 demonstrating that in many years DP&L, over that period, had an ROE in the neighborhood of 20 percent.

Then, your Honor, on page 16 of Mr. Kollen's testimony he makes an argument, and I'll read it to you, he says "In addition to the statutory rights and obligations of the Company and customers over this 17-year historic and projected period, this is a matter of ratemaking equity. The Company was allowed to retain its excessive earnings over the last 12 years. It benefited by \$1.244 billion. It

should not be allowed now to recover its projections of inadequate earnings over the next five years. The Company's position is clearly asymmetrical and amounts to the best of all worlds for it and the worse of all worlds for its customers," close quote.

Your Honor, Ms. Seger-Lawson's testimony demonstrates that DP&L's rates over the period described in Mr. Kollen's testimony were, in fact, below market rates and, thus, rebuts his equitable argument that the Commission should consider DP&L's historic past earnings in evaluating DP&L's request for an SSR and a switching tracker in the future.

Your Honor, Joe Bowser also contains a similar argument in his testimony, he has a chart on, it's JGB Exhibit 4 that shows DP&L's historic rates of return, his numbers in that chart are comparable to the ones that were in Mr. Kollen's chart that I just mentioned.

And then on page 13 of his testimony starting on line 1 he has an argument for the years 2001 through 2011 the unweighted average annual ROE of DP&L was 19.4 percent, which is substantially above the ROE range of 7.7 to 10.4 percent that DP&L Witness Chambers testifies is reasonable.

He goes on to say, I'm skipping a little

2.0

bit, those rates also indicate a lack of symmetry in DP&L's current financial integrity claim.

2.0

In effect, DP&L's claiming that it is entitled both to the opportunity to earn very high ROEs on a company basis and to protection against low total company ROEs related to competitive generation and, it goes on.

Again, your Honor, they're making an argument that DP&L's historic pricing and historic rates were unreasonable. Ms. Seger-Lawson's testimony, again, directly rebuts an argument that DP&L's historic rates were unreasonable.

Your Honor, in addition, OCC Witness
Daniel Duann has very similar testimony. Again, he
has another chart in his, I'm looking at page 43 of
OCC Witness Duann's testimony. He has a chart, his
chart goes from 2004 to 2010, but he again sets forth
the ROEs that DP&L earned over the period and he says
in, starting on line 4, "The excellent financial
performance of DP&L over the last eight years
since" --

MS. YOST: I'm sorry, what page are you on, line 4?

MR. SHARKEY: Page 43, line 4.

He says "The excellent financial

performance of DP&L over the last eight years since 2004 provides a strong argument that DP&L should not be given any additional rate increase such as the SSR."Again, Ms. Seger-Lawson's testimony is directly responsive to and rebuts that argument.

2.0

Finally, your Honor, OCC -- I'm sorry, not OCC, Kroger Witness Kevin Higgins on page 9 of his testimony says, I'm quoting from line 15, "...the Commission should also give weight to the fact that the SSO rates from which customers have been fleeing were negotiated by DP&L in a stipulation that exempted DP&L in a Significantly Excessive Earnings test."

Again, your Honor, it's responsive to an assertion by Mr. Higgins that DP&L's historic rates were unreasonably high.

So, your Honor, I believe that the testimony of Ms. Seger-Lawson is directly responsible to the testimony of those four witnesses that DP&L's historic rates are unreasonably high and the Commission, thus, should deny DP&L's request for the SSR and switching tracker on a going-forward basis.

I'm going to move to the second Q and A which I'm going to show is both directly responsive and that the first Q and A is supportive of the

testimony there, but I don't know if you had any questions, your Honor, as to the first set of arguments.

EXAMINER PRICE: No.

2.0

MR. SHARKEY: Okay.

Your Honors, the second Q and A in Ms. Seger-Lawson's testimony beginning on page 3, line 1 is, in essence, an equitable argument that the Commission should consider DP&L's historic practices of providing below market generation rates as the Commission evaluates DP&L's request for an SSR and a switching tracker.

As your Honors know, many witnesses in this case have asserted that the Commission should deny DP&L's request for an SSR or a switching tracker including FES Witness Lesser, FES Witness Noewer, IEU Witness Hess, IEU Witness Murray, IEU Witness Bowser, OCC Witness Duann, OEG Witness Kollen, FEA Witness Gorman, IGS Witness White, Wal-Mart Witness Chriss, Kroger Witness Higgins, and Staff Witness Choueiki.

Ms. Seger-Lawson's testimony there that the testimony should consider DP&L's past practice of providing below market generation rates is responsive to the arguments made by all of those people that the

Commission should either reject or limit DP&L's request for a switching tracker and a service stability rider.

2.0

In addition, your Honor, as I mentioned,
Dona Seger-Lawson's question and answer starting on
page 1 of her testimony provides the necessary
factual predicate that underlies her question and
answer on page 3, so the question and answer on
page 1 is additionally rebuttal testimony and should
not be stricken for that reason.

Then, your Honor, I'm going to move to the next question on page 3, but if you had any questions, this would be a good time to pause for a moment.

EXAMINER PRICE: We're not shy about asking questions, whether it's a good time or not.

MR. SHARKEY: That I've learned, your Honors.

Then at the bottom of page 3, your Honor,
Ms. Seger-Lawson addresses the fact that The Dayton
Power & Light Company owned its generation assets
over the relevant period and The Dayton Power & Light
Company would not have been able to provide below
market generation rates but for the fact that it
owned those generation assets, so that its ownership

of the generation assets over the last ten-plus years has, in fact, been a substantial benefit to customers.

2.0

As your Honors know, numerous intervenors have asserted that DP&L's current ownership of generation assets is what's causing DP&L's current financial integrity problems and the Commission should not approve an SSR that they claim would support those generation assets.

Your Honors, witnesses who have made that assertion include IEU Witness Bowser, IEU Witness Hess -- I'm sorry, IEU Witness Bowser at page 15, IEU Witness Hess at page 12, IEU Witness Murray at page 22, FES Witness Lesser at page 31, FES Witness Noewer at page 9, OCC Witness Duann at page 8, and OEG Witness Kollen at page 8.

Ms. Seger-Lawson's testimony there is responsive to their argument that DP&L's ownership of generation assets is what's causing DP&L's problem.

As Ms. Seger-Lawson's testimony demonstrates, that DP&L's historic ownership of those generation assets has provided substantial benefits to customers and explains why it was beneficial, at least until very recently, I think it's disputed, it was beneficial to customers that DP&L owned those generation assets and

DP&L still owns those generation assets, your Honor.

2.0

Then again, your Honor, the question and answer on page 1 of Ms. Seger-Lawson's testimony regarding DP&L's historic practice of providing below market generation rates provides the necessary factual predicate for the Q and A that starts on line 9 of page 3, so the question and answer on page 1 is, therefore, admissible for that additional separate reason, your Honors.

Next, your Honor, on page 5 there is a question and answer from Ms. Seger-Lawson regarding the fact that a representative of IEU had made certain statements to the Ohio General Assembly relating to a provision of the Ohio Revised Code 4928.17(E).

Your Honor, a little bit of legislative background here. As your Honors may recall, before the 2008 amendments to Senate Bill -- I'm sorry, to Chapter 4928, Ohio Revised Code 4928.117 stated that the utility may, may, transfer its generation assets at any time. The "may" and "at any time" are direct quotes from the statute, your Honor.

Ms. Seger-Lawson's testimony demonstrates that a representative of IEU had filed public comments asking that that section be amended so that

utilities could not freely transfer their generation assets.

2.0

The motion suggests that IEU's efforts to amend the subsection were not successful but, in fact, your Honor, the subsection was amended and now provides that Commission approval is required before a utility can transfer its generation assets.

Your Honor, the testimony is admissible as proper rebuttal testimony because three IEU witnesses have taken the position that the SSR should not be permitted to be used to support DP&L's generation assets.

The fact that IEU has made public statements in which it has argued that a utility's ability to restrict its -- I'm sorry, the fact that IEU had made public statements arguing the utility's ability to transfer its generation assets freely should be restricted is inconsistent with the position that IEU is now taking in this proceeding, namely the fact that the Commission should not consider DP&L's generation assets in evaluating DP&L's request for an SSR and an ST.

MR. OLIKER: Jeff, I'm sorry to interrupt you, can you give a page site for Kevin Murray's testimony?

MR. SHARKEY: Kevin Murray's testimony, page 22.

MR. OLIKER: Thank you.

2.0

MR. SHARKEY: Then, your Honor, on page 23 of Ms. Seger-Lawson's testimony, starting on line 3, running through line 19, the intervenors have asserted that that testimony is not rebuttal testimony. In Ms. Seger-Lawson's testimony there she testifies that the factual predicates underlying Ohio Revised Code 4928.143(B)(2)(d) are satisfied.

That is appropriate rebuttal testimony for two reasons, your Honor. They're related reasons; one more general, one more specific. The more general reason, your Honor, is that many witnesses in this case have testified that the Commission should deny DP&L's request for an SSR and a switching tracker.

I ran through that lengthy list a little bit ago and won't run through it now, but your Honors are certainly familiar that that's been the topic of many pieces of intervenor testimony and

Ms. Seger-Lawson's testimony that the statutory elements are satisfied is, thus, appropriate rebuttal testimony.

In addition, your Honor, it is

specifically responsive to the testimony of two witnesses, at least. Your Honor, on Daniel Duann's testimony, looking at page 7, there is a question that says "Is the proposed service stability rider permitted under Ohio law?"

2.0

Answer: "No. I was advised by counsel there is no legal basis to include a nonbypassable charge for financial integrity purposes in an ESP."

So Ms. Seger-Lawson's testimony, the factual predicates underlying the statute is a direct rebuttal of Mr. Duann's testimony.

And then, in addition, your Honor,
Mr. Kollen, page 4, has a statement that the
Commission should reject the company's premise that
its proposed recoveries and mechanisms result in or
improve rate stability or certainty which it claims
is the statutory basis for the requests.

Again, your Honor, Ms. Seger-Lawson's testimony that the statutory elements are satisfied is directly responsive to Mr. Kollen's testimony there.

Your Honor, that's all I have.

EXAMINER PRICE: You left out Mr. Rose at page 12, line 12, question 22. Dr. Rose, page 12.

MR. SHARKEY: I left out, in which part

1 of my argument, your Honor? 2 EXAMINER PRICE: The last one. MR. SHARKEY: Well, then I'll add him. 3 4 Thank you, your Honor. 5 EXAMINER PRICE: That was fresh in my 6 memory. 7 MR. SHARKEY: Which page and line was that, I apologize? 8 9 EXAMINER PRICE: Page 12, line 12. 10 MR. SHARKEY: Thank you, your Honor. EXAMINER PRICE: Would you care to 11 12 address, they also make a argument that she's not 13 entitled, she is not able to present, a legal opinion, because she is not an attorney. Would you 14 care to address that? 15

MR. SHARKEY: Yes, your Honor. As to the statute, she's addressing factual elements, those are specific elements of a statute and so they're factual inquiries and, alternatively, your Honors, as you know, she would be entitled to present her understanding of the statute, as many other witnesses in the case have.

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But I would submit that that's not a legal opinion at all, those are just testimony -- factual predicates in a statute were satisfied.

1 EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you.

2 Mr. Lang?

2.0

MR. LANG: Thank you, your Honor.

EXAMINER PRICE: Are you responding on

5 behalf of all the intervenors or --

MR. LANG: I'm unsure. I know I'm responding on behalf of FES. I wouldn't presume on behalf of the other intervenors.

EXAMINER PRICE: Okay.

MR. LANG: Your Honor, we've been taken through the history going back to 1999-2000 that is somewhat summarized in Ms. Seger-Lawson's testimony. What was not in Ms. Seger-Lawson's testimony, as described by opposing counsel, is all of the references to the actual testimony purportedly being rebutted to.

This is a, you know, a very interesting, after-the-fact discussion of what they are trying to rebut, but what they were able to come up with on the first page, the second page, third page, really pages 1 through 5, is that there is testimony in some intervenor witnesses discussing returns on equity over the last 10, 12, 13 years. And I think the only --

EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Lang.

MR. LANG: Yes.

2.0

EXAMINER PRICE: Before we go, I mean, it's your representation in your filing, page 1, Dayton Power & Light did not provide any testimony in its direct case regarding its provision of retail service during the 2000s and did not discuss the history of corporate separation during the 2000s, then you say, likewise, no intervenor testimony provided direct testimony on these topics. That's your representation there's no testimony.

MR. LANG: Yes, your Honor.

EXAMINER PRICE: What am I missing here?

MR. LANG: To be clear, the testimony that they're trying to bring in on rebuttal is a history of their discussion of how they provided below market generation rates during this time period. That is not rebuttal to the fact of what their returns on equity were during this time period.

entitled to show that the rate stabilization plans and the ESP were win-win agreements? Mr. Kollen clearly testified that they were, in his opinion, earning, I think he said excessive earnings.

Why are they not entitled to say -- I mean, you guys gave us the definition of "explain,"

"repel," "counteract," or "disprove." Within those four categories why are they not entitled to explain that although they may have been earning lots of money, customers were enjoying below market rates?

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MR. LANG: I think the -- well, because the explanation is not directly tied to the testimony that was submitted by intervenors with regard to the return on equity.

What that explanation tells the

Commission, I guess, is that they could have been
earning more if they had -- if the rates hadn't been
below market. If the rates had been at market, then
maybe they would have been -- they would have had
higher ROEs. But that's not a rebuttal to the fact
that their ROEs were between 18 and 20 percent for
the last ten years.

EXAMINER PRICE: But that's an explanation of the context of their earnings. I mean, if you're saying the Commission in hindsight should be saying we should have had higher rates in their service territory in the last eight years, I'm not sure the Commissioners are necessarily going to want to make that statement.

MR. LANG: Well, I don't think that there's any argument from the intervenors that they

should have been earning more than 18 to 20 percent. I think the issue simply is that the 18 to 20 percent earnings are being ignored by the company in this case when they're making a financial integrity claim.

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EXAMINER PRICE: I understand that. Let me ask you, is it just the failure to do the incantation of I am responding to this witness on this page that you're concerned about?

MR. LANG: It's not just that, your
Honor. It certainly is that, that we certainly do
believe that they decided to bring in an argument
that could have obviously been in their direct case,
an argument that they could have made in support of
their direct case, in support of -- I guess they're
saying this is in support of their financial
integrity argument.

None of this is something that is, we believe, responsive to intervenor testimony; it's testimony that should have been in the direct case if they wanted to make that case. And if they had made these arguments in their direct case, then the intervenors would have had the opportunity to respond.

But now they're coming back with essentially a new argument, a new theme, that they

did not include in their direct case, they're coming back only on reply and that is -- that's the concern, that's always the concern, your Honor, with rebuttal is it's very unlikely -- very unusual in Commission cases to have surrebuttal granted.

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EXAMINER PRICE: Very unusual.

MR. LANG: Very unusual, your Honor.

Obviously, if this comes in, we have a request for that surrebuttal, but we believe that the easiest course of action and the fairest course of action to all the parties is to strike these new arguments that should have been in the direct case in the first case if they wanted to include it in the direct case.

There were additional arguments made with regard to the Q and A at the top of page 3 and the argument, as I heard it, was that this is a Q and A responding to testimony by several intervenors, which is certainly true that several intervenors have said the SSR should be denied.

There's nothing in this Q and A that, again, could not have been in direct testimony and it's not responding to contrary evidence. It's simply repeating, as set forth in this Q and A, that DP&L Witness Chambers has testified with regard to

financial integrity and that DP&L believes that that's a reason -- that's a reason why the financial integrity argument should be adopted.

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There's no response here to actual evidence. Again, they haven't cited actual evidence submitted by intervenors in this case. They're responding to an argument that the SSR shouldn't be approved in this case by saying: See what we said before. That is, again, that's not proper rebuttal testimony.

And then the next -- the next argument I think we did address in the brief with regard to the ownership of the generation assets during the 2000s, what counsel said this is responding to is the argument that current ownership is the problem. And we agree that the argument some of the intervenors are making is that current ownership is the problem.

EXAMINER PRICE: You say in your brief that no testimony discussed the history of corporate separation in the 2000s. But Mr. Hess has lengthy discussion, page 6 "...briefly describe the role of the SSO as part of Ohio's electric restructuring and adoption of the 'customer choice' regulatory model."

Then on page 7, will you please -- "Will you explain the Ohio restrictions?"

And then on page 8: "As you understand it, did Senate Bill 3 require the vertically integrated electric utilities to structurally separate the unbundled functions of the utility?"

On page 9: "Did Dayton Power & Light file a corporate separation plan with its ETP

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filings?"

Page 10: "Did DP&L implement the plan as proposed?"

Why aren't they entitled to fill in the rest of the history? If Mr. Hess walks this

Commission from the drafting and enactment of Senate

Bill 3 up until 2003, why under rebuttal is

Ms. Seger-Lawson not entitled to put on evidence as to what happened after 2003 to today?

MR. LANG: Well, I think in this section, your Honor, what they're discussing and purporting to rebut, again, is the argument that current ownership of generation assets is a problem. And purporting to rebut that argument by saying there's --

EXAMINER PRICE: I'm just asking you why are they not entitled to fill in the history.

Whatever you think that they are intending to do, why are they not entitled to fill in the actual history of what happened? That's all I'm asking you to

respond to.

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MR. LANG: I don't -- and, your Honor, I don't think that Mr. Hess was putting historical ownership of the DP&L generating assets at issue.

Mr. Hess, as Mr. Hess does, was certainly providing a lengthy recitation of SB 3 events and noting --

EXAMINER PRICE: But he certainly passed over everything after 2003.

MR. LANG: And certainly noting some of the issues with regard that in Ohio law structural separation, corporate separation is required with the exceptions for, you know, to show cause and for an interim period.

This testimony doesn't explain or rebut what is in Mr. Hess's testimony. Mr. Hess's testimony is a very, I would say a high-level discussion of Ohio law exists, Ohio law requires corporate separation.

EXAMINER PRICE: Page 24, question 42: "Did DP&L end its MDP on December 31st, 2003?"

He even cites to one of the cases she cites to as to what happened. Again, why aren't they entitled to -- if he's going to give his version of history of how we got here, why aren't they entitled to provide their version of how we got here?

MR. LANG: Quite frankly, your Honor, to the extent that you describe it as, you know, their version of history versus his version of history, I think neither version of history -- let me put it a different way.

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Their version of history isn't explaining or rebutting an issue in this case.

EXAMINER PRICE: Okay.

MR. LANG: What has been put at issue in this case is, I think the argument that they're trying to respond to is that they did something wrong by owning these assets during the 2000s. There's certainly a factual history, there's, as you said, there's Commission orders, there's cases, certainly nothing wrong going forward in briefs of citing Commission orders to say there is a history here if that's what they -- if that's what they think is relevant to this case.

This testimony that's being provided is not that briefing argument. This is offered as testimony and as history, not as a brief. We certainly wouldn't object to it as a brief citing orders.

Your Honor has said previously with regard to that that, among other things, the

Commission doesn't have to take administrative notice of the Commission orders, they can be cited at will by the parties, they're free to do that.

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EXAMINER PRICE: If I grant your motion to strike, are they entitled to go back and ask us to strike the portions from Mr. Hess's testimony that they could have just raised in brief instead of describing the history?

MR. LANG: I think I'll leave Mr. Darr to answer that one. I won't speak for Mr. Hess's testimony.

And I think the last issue --

EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Lang, I only need to find -- there only needs to be one witness they respond to. You can't say I, you know, we didn't put Hess's testimony on so we're not going to respond to it.

MR. LANG: That's fair, your Honor.

And I think the last Q and A on page 5 that was discussed is a response to I guess

Mr. Randazzo's testimony from some time in the past.

Mr. Randazzo's not a witness in this case, this isn't a rebuttal to IEU testimony, I guess it's a rebuttal to Mr. Randazzo's testimony from years gone by, I just don't -- just don't see this as appropriate

rebuttal in this case.

And the last issue, page 23, again, this is an issue that there's nothing here that couldn't have been and -- couldn't have been part of the direct case. It's just a, you know, it's a reference to 143(B)(2)(d). There's nothing here that's actual rebuttal.

EXAMINER PRICE: Okay, let's talk about Mr. Rose's testimony. Let's talk about Mr. Rose's testimony. Yesterday on page 12, question 22: "Can a utility include in its electric security plan a charge, quote, 'stabilizing or providing certainty regarding retail electric service,'" end quote.

Answer: "No. Per my understanding and advice of counsel, the SSR is not a term, condition, or a charge that is, as stated in R.C.

4928.143(B)(2)(d), quote, 'relating to limitations on customer shopping for retail electric generation service, bypassability, standby, back-up, or supplemental power service, default service, carrying costs, amortization periods, and accounting or deferrals,'" end quote.

I do not find that the SSR is any one of the permissible charges listed in section -- subsection (B)(2)(d) of R.C. 4928.143.

MR. LANG: And, your Honor --

EXAMINER PRICE: It seems to me that her testimony on page 3 is directly rebutting what he's saying.

MR. LANG: And this is, I believe, the exact fact pattern that was in the Ameritech case that we have cited in our brief where I believe it was the esteemed Dr. Ankum's testimony from AT&T that was at issue in that case, who I remember well, but in that case you had one party putting in testimony saying "yes, it is," another party putting in testimony saying "no, it isn't," and then the rebuttal testimony comes back saying "yes, it is."

EXAMINER PRICE: So they should have anticipated that Dr. Rose was going to testify "no, it isn't"?

MR. LANG: No. The issue isn't that -the issue isn't that they didn't anticipate it. The
issue is this is part of their direct case. Dr. Rose
provided a response on advice of counsel, presumably
what's in their --

EXAMINER PRICE: More than just advice of counsel. That was based on his understanding of the law.

MR. LANG: All right. Well, I'm just

quoting what you read to me from his testimony which starts with "on advice of counsel I'm saying this."

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EXAMINER PRICE: Actually, it says "Per my understanding and advice of counsel." If it was just advice of counsel, it would serve no purpose at all.

MR. LANG: And what's happening here is you have the direct case, when you have testimony submitted in direct, you have an opinion, then you have an opinion such as Dr. Rose has submitted in opposition to that, then you have rebuttal testimony coming back that says nothing more than what was in the direct case and nothing more than is in addition to what was said by the opposition.

That is not proper rebuttal, and that is exactly what was stricken in the Ameritech case that we cite in our papers.

EXAMINER PRICE: Let's take up the legal interpretation question. Are intervenors still holding that she is rendering a legal opinion and it should be struck on that basis?

MR. LANG: I think in the papers we did not move to strike it on the basis that she's rendering a legal opinion. The point that we were trying to make in the papers is that, obviously, she

can't render an opinion.

She must, as you just said with Dr. Rose, she has to be doing something more than rendering a legal opinion. And to the extent that that something more that she's doing is exactly what's in the direct case, then there's no rebuttal here.

Thank you, your Honor. And I'm guessing Mr. Darr would probably follow.

MR. DARR: If I understand the legal standard correctly, your Honor, the point of a rebuttal case is to contradict or explain, using the term from the case law, the position of the person offering the rebuttal testimony vis-a-vis the case that's been presented by the other party.

The case presented by IEU specifically addresses, with regard to corporate separation and the issues concerning the generation assets, basically two issues: One, is the company, because of its ownership of generation assets, required to do certain things pursuant to the Commission's rules and the statutory requirements of 4928.17. Second, is it accounting for that information correctly?

That is what the case is, and that is what should be rebutted.

In contrast to that, the first question

offered by Ms. Seger-Lawson and to which she is responding is was DP&L providing below market rates. How is that issue placed into issue in this case?

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EXAMINER PRICE: I don't want to ask you to respond to something, to OEG's arguments, but Mr. Kollen did put into play the question of did they excessively earn, I'm not talking about IEU's case in this question. I'm solely talking about Mr. Kollen's testimony. I mean, he put into play what they were earning in the previous decade, didn't he?

MR. DARR: That's correct. But it was done in the context of addressing the issue going forward of whether or not it is relevant or permissible, actually, appropriate or reasonable to justify the SSR.

Whatever those rates were were deemed to be lawful. That issue was not placed at issue in this case.

EXAMINER PRICE: Well, he says

"excessive." He doesn't say that these were lawful.

He says that these were excessive earnings and the

Commission should consider those excessive earnings

in rendering a decision on the SSR.

If he makes that claim, why aren't they entitled to say this was a win-win agreement,

everybody benefited, just as the Commission asked them to do in the rate stabilization plan?

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MR. DARR: Quite simply, your Honor, because it doesn't rebut any issue that's been presented in this case.

EXAMINER PRICE: It explains the issue.

MR. DARR: Explains an issue that's -- it must explain an issue that has, in fact, been raised and it doesn't -- that issue, whether or not the rates were lawful has never been raised in this case. It is only in the rebuttal testimony.

EXAMINER PRICE: No, no, Mr. Kollen doesn't raise the issue whether they were lawful. He raises the issue whether the earnings were excessive. He says "excessive earnings" in his testimony. He has a pretty chart to that effect.

MR. DARR: And I appreciate that, your Honor, but during the period in which those earnings were generated, pre-2009, first of all, there was no excessive earnings test; second of all, the Commission had explicitly said that earnings were not relevant for purposes of determining --

EXAMINER PRICE: So you're saying

Mr. Kollen's testimony is not relevant to this case.

I think they can agree with that.

MR. DARR: With regard to the going forward I think it's very clear that his argument, similar to the argument that IEU has made, is that there's an asymmetric position taken by the company. But that doesn't in any way justify going back and asking the question which is essentially what Ms. Seger-Lawson does for the rest -- and premise, according to Mr. Sharkey, for the rest of her testimony.

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As to whether or not the underlying rates were lawful, that issue is not in play. And if that issue is not in play, then what we are really talking about is something that is not truly rebuttal testimony.

Additionally, your Honor, the other issues that we've raised in this case with regard to the history is the fact that there are transition cost revenues that have already been generated.

Whether or not there were lawful rates doesn't go to that either.

EXAMINER PRICE: But, Mr. Hess -
MR. DARR: Mr. Hess's testimony -
EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Darr, Mr. Hess's

testimony, the section isn't entitled "Transition

Revenues," it's entitled "Corporate Separation."

MR. DARR: Correct, and I've already addressed that, but the other issue he raises where history has been addressed and which Mr. Sharkey uses as a justification is --

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EXAMINER PRICE: Maybe you can respond to my question I asked Mr. Lang: If Mr. Hess provides a partial history of corporate separation, why isn't the company on rebuttal entitled to fill in the rest of the history on corporate separation?

MR. DARR: I think that it probably is entitled with regard to the transition revenue claims. That is not how they are using this, however. What they have argued here is that this is somehow responsive to a whole other set of issues. Well, those issues were never raised.

And I fail to see how we have to anticipate every possibility of the way that DP&L is scoping its case. They've told us what it's going to be used for, we've responded to that.

EXAMINER PRICE: So there's no implication by Mr. Hess's testimony that these generation assets should have already been spun off by this point.

MR. DARR: He has not --

EXAMINER PRICE: Any inference by the

Commission to that effect would be inaccurate.

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MR. DARR: That is not his testimony, your Honor. His testimony is there is a problem with the way they're handling -- they're dealing with the assets within the legal structure that currently exists.

Finally, with regard to the testimony at the end of Ms. Seger-Lawson's rebuttal, as I understand it from Mr. Sharkey's response, they're responding to Mr. Duann's statement that there's no legal basis and Mr. Kollen's argument that there's no legal basis. If that's true, as was pointed out in the motion, she's not in a position to respond to that, otherwise the testimony basically is just a regurgitation.

EXAMINER PRICE: Is there any reason that she is less credible on these issues than Dr. Rose was yesterday? Should I be reconsidering the motion to strike yesterday that the company filed?

MR. DARR: I wasn't here to listen to the arguments, but I think the answer --

MS. YOST: No, no.

EXAMINER PRICE: No, there's no reason to

believe she's less credible than Mr. Rose or, no, I
should not be reconsidering --

MS. YOST: You should not be reconsidering your ruling yesterday.

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EXAMINER PRICE: How about the first question: Is there any reason to believe she is less credible than Mr. Rose on this topic -- Dr. Rose on this topic?

MS. YOST: On this specific topic, yes, your Honor. You heard about Dr. Rose's experience with the LSC.

EXAMINER PRICE: He wasn't at LSC.

MS. YOST: The experience.

EXAMINER PRICE: During the period
4928.143 was enacted. That was on the record
yesterday. So with that in mind, is there any reason
to believe that she's less credible than Dr. Rose?

MS. YOST: I think she has less experience in this area, your Honor. And, you know, I would just point out the fact that, you know, DP&L's counsel makes this distinction if you call it a factual matter, you're safe, and no one should move to strike. They've been striking left and right all the other testimony that is typical --

EXAMINER PRICE: And all of them have

been denied.

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MS. YOST: I know, your Honor, but -EXAMINER PRICE: The only people being

4 consistent here are the Bench.

MS. YOST: And I appreciate that, your Honor, but to the extent that they somehow overrule the Bench's rulings in their motion, it makes the other parties like, wow, if somehow they convince the Commission that --

EXAMINER PRICE: And I accept that and that's why I was asking that you filed this before we ruled on Dr. Rose.

MS. YOST: Sure.

EXAMINER PRICE: That's why I was asking if you were dropping that in light of the rulings regarding Dr. Rose's testimony. I understand she felt like she had to do it defensively.

MS. YOST: Yes, and I have Dr. Duann coming up on Monday and we all know the company has moved to strike his testimony. So it's a rock and a hard place.

 $\label{eq:examiner_price} {\tt EXAMINER\ PRICE:} \quad {\tt We've\ already\ denied}$ that motion.

MS. YOST: And I'm hopeful that that will be consistent throughout.

MR. DARR: If I may, your Honor, the question is what exactly is new and explained by the testimony that's offered by Ms. Seger; basically she is saying exactly the same thing that Mr. Jackson stated, Mr. Chambers stated, and I believe Mr. Herrington stated on the record. It's not responding to anything. It's simply restating what has already been stated.

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So, with that I will sit down.

EXAMINER PRICE: Just contemplating the last thing you said; that there's nothing new in this.

MR. DARR: There isn't, your Honor. She says that.

EXAMINER PRICE: I thought Mr. Lang said these were all things she should have raised in her direct testimony. And now you're saying there's nothing new.

MR. DARR: She could have raised it in her direct testimony. I don't think there's anything inconsistent with that. What I am suggesting, your Honor, is that there's nothing new or different explained here, it's simply restating their legal argument.

EXAMINER PRICE: Okay. At this time I

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think we spent plenty of time on this, the motion to strike is denied.

MR. SHARKEY: Thank you, your Honor.

MS. YOST: Your Honor.

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EXAMINER PRICE: No. One second. I'd like to explain the ruling just a little bit.

MS. YOST: Sure. Thank you, your Honor.

that Dayton did not -- that no intervening witness had raised issues regarding Dayton's provision of retail service during the 2000s; the Bench finds that Mr. Kollen's testimony directly addresses the provision of Dayton's service territory or provision of retail service during the 2000s and this is fair within her testimony, it's fair rebuttal to that issue.

Intervenors represent in the motion that there are -- no intervenor witness presented the history of corporate separation during the 2000s; the Bench finds Mr. Hess's testimony presented an extensive and quite accurate description of corporate separation in the 2000s.

With respect to the issues regarding the definition of whether an SSR satisfies 4928.143(B)(2)(d), the Bench finds that Dr. Rose put

that at issue, and her testimony fairly rebuts that testimony.

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Further, to the extent that anybody is arguing that the testimony should be stricken for rendering a legal opinion, we have consistently throughout this proceeding denied those motions and allowed witnesses to testify as to regulatory matters.

MS. YOST: Thank you. Your Honor, at this time I'd like to make a, since we're on the topic of striking testimony, an oral motion to strike a portion of Ms. Seger-Lawson's testimony that's separate from the motion that was filed yesterday.

EXAMINER PRICE: Okay. Well, do we want to get to -- get Ms. Hagans up and down before we -- I think we have very brief cross on that anyways.

MS. YOST: Okay, your Honor.

EXAMINER PRICE: I don't think she wants to be hanging around here.

EXAMINER McKENNEY: OCC, are you ready to call?

MR. BERGER: Yes, we're ready to call Kathy Hagans to the stand, your Honor.

EXAMINER McKENNEY: Ms. Hagans, please raise your right hand.

2179 1 (Witness sworn.) 2 EXAMINER McKENNEY: Thank you. Please be 3 seated. 4 MR. BERGER: Your Honor, Ms. Hagans' 5 testimony has previously been marked as OCC Exhibit 18 in this proceeding. 6 7 EXAMINER McKENNEY: Mr. Berger. 8 9 KATHY L. HAGANS 10 being first duly sworn, as prescribed by law, was examined and testified as follows: 11 12 DIRECT EXAMINATION 13 By Mr. Berger: Ms. Hagans, would you please give your 14 full name and business address for the record. 15 16 Kathy Hagans, 10 West Broad Street, 17 Columbus, Ohio, 43215. 18 And are you the same Kathy Hagans whose 19 direct testimony was filed in this proceeding as OCC 20 Exhibit 18? 21 Α. Yes. 22 And on whose behalf are you appearing Q. 23 here? 24 The Office of the Ohio Consumers' Α. 25 Counsel.

Vol IX - PUBLIC DPandL 2180 Do you have your prepared testimony with 1 Q. 2 you on the stand? 3 Yes, I do. Α. 4 Did you prepare that testimony or have it 5 prepared at your direction? Α. Yes. 6 7 Do you have any changes or corrections to your direct testimony at this time? 8 9 Α. No. If I asked you today the same questions 10 that are found in OCC Exhibit 18, would your answers 11 12 be the same? 13 Α. Yes. MR. BERGER: Your Honor, at this time we 14 would move for the admission of OCC Exhibit 18 and 15 16 tender the witness for cross-examination. Thank you. 17 EXAMINER McKENNEY: Thank you. At this time we'll move to 18 cross-examination. 19 20 RESA, cross-examination? 21 MS. PETRUCCI: Yes. 22 23 CROSS-EXAMINATION

Q. Good morning, Ms. Hagans.

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By Ms. Petrucci:

A. Good morning.

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- Q. With respect to your proposal to have CRES providers in DP&L's territory pay for the six competitive enhancements, is it that you're proposing that all active CRES providers in DP&L's territory pay for the enhancements?
- A. Well, I don't make that distinction in my testimony. I think that would be determined by however DP&L determined that it would be appropriate; whether it would be current CRES providers or whether it would be a tariffed charge going forward that any CRES provider would pay.
- Q. If your recommendation was to be accepted, the six enhancements would be new additional costs of doing business in DP&L's service territory for the CRES providers; isn't that correct?
 - A. Yes, I believe it would be correct.
- Q. And would those additional dollars be unique costs for those CRES providers in DP&L's territory?
 - A. I don't know the answer to that.
- Q. Would they be unique to DP&L for a CRES provider being active in their territory?
 - A. I don't understand the question.
 - Q. If these costs were imposed on the CRES

providers, the costs would be specific to the CRES provider if they're operating in DP&L's service territory, correct?

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- A. Well, if I understand what you're asking, it would be DP&L that would be charging them, so to the extent the CRES provider was in DP&L territory, that CRES provider would be paying those because DP&L would be charging them.
- Q. So there would be additional dollars that would be imposed for a CRES provider in order to operate in DP&L's territory that is different and unique to that particular service territory.
- A. I don't know the answer to that in terms of what other companies -- what costs CRES providers pay to other companies or don't pay to other companies.
- Q. In your testimony you stated that the costs for these six enhancements, if your proposal was adopted, could be passed on to customers by the CRES providers; isn't that correct?
- A. To the extent that the market would bear the CRES providers passing through those costs, yes. Are you talking about on page 6?
- Q. I am, and specifically at lines 19 and 20.

1 A.

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Yes.

- Q. Okay. And if the CRES providers did pass along these costs for the six enhancements, then ultimately customers would pay the same costs that you're advocating that they not pay; isn't that correct?
- A. Well, there's a difference between all customers -- there's a difference between customers of DP&L and customers of CRES providers, number one, and number two, it would -- to me it would be a business decision of the CRES provider as to whether they would pass them through, how much they would pass them through.
 - Q. But let's just assume --
- A. And there's not a dollar-for-dollar pass-through. I mean, we're not talking about CRES providers who have rates where they pass through dollar for dollar.
- Q. But let's just assume that if the CRES provider did pass along the costs for these six enhancements, then isn't it correct that customers, in fact, would pay for the costs that you're saying they shouldn't pay by having the costs put in the reconciliation rider? Isn't that correct?
 - A. I didn't catch the last part, I'm sorry.

Q. If you assume that the CRES providers choose to pass along the costs for these six enhancements, I just want you to assume that for a moment, doesn't the effect of that mean that their customers would pay the costs of these six enhancements even though you advocate that they shouldn't be imposed -- those costs should not be imposed upon them through the reconciliation rider?

A. If a CRES provider passes these costs along to its customers, shopping customers, CRES customers, would pay the costs. But what DP&L has proposed by including these in the reconciliation rider is that all customers of DP&L would pay the costs.

Q. Right, but --

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- A. So with that distinction and with that assumption, yes.
- Q. And specific to the proposal to eliminate the minimum stay, the -- well, let me back up.

The minimum stay restricts when nonshopping customers enroll with a CRES provider; isn't that correct?

A. My -- I'm not sure that's my understanding of what the minimum stay is. I thought the minimum stay was for a customer who shops, they

have to -- they have to have shopped for a certain amount of time before they are allowed to come back to the SSO.

- Q. Okay. Isn't actually the minimum stay provision a requirement that's imposed upon a customer who returns to DP&L and restricts that customer from actually going back into the shopping market?
 - A. Yes. I actually think you're correct.
- Q. So if DP&L -- if this particular enhancement were accepted and the minimum stay is eliminated, that will give the customer, the DP&L customer, greater freedom to enter into the shopping market; isn't that correct?
- A. Yes. Several of these give customers greater freedom which, in turn, provides more customers for CRES suppliers and, hence, my recommendation that CRES suppliers should pay the costs.
- Q. I want you to just listen to my question and just answer the question, please. But specific to the minimum stay, it's a benefit that's provided to a nonshopping customer because then they have more freedom; isn't that correct?
 - A. Freedom to shop. Is that what you --

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Q. Is that a "yes"?

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- A. If you're talking about they have more freedom to shop, then it's a yes.
- Q. Okay. But it's applicable for a nonshopping customer, wouldn't you agree?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And then with respect to the web-based portal that is proposed as an enhancement, the portal is going to allow the information to be available for all the components of the competitive marketplace; isn't that correct?
- A. Well, what I say in my testimony and what -- the way Ms. Seger-Lawson explains it is that it will allow CRES providers to obtain DP&L customer information in a more usable and manageable fashion.
- Q. It will include customer usage, the information in the web-based portal; isn't that correct?
- A. I don't know that for a fact, but I would imagine that that's a possibility. I know that that is part of the -- part of what companies are trying to provide with smart grid and that type of thing, so I don't know if that's a possibility or not a possibility but it wouldn't be surprising if it were.
 - Q. Let's just assume that it is. Then with

that customer usage information within the portal there would be, then, information that could be used for conservation plans for specific customers; is that correct?

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MR. BERGER: Your Honor, I'm going to object in that she hasn't laid a foundation with any information from the company's filing, the witness says she doesn't know any of the -- doesn't know the details here and then she's asking her to make an assumption about information that's not in the record.

EXAMINER McKENNEY: The objection's overruled. I believe it's a hypothetical.

If you could maybe flesh out the

MS. PETRUCCI: Sure.

hypothetical a little bit more.

- Q. If we just -- let's just assume that a web-based portal will contain customer usage information -- well, wouldn't it be a benefit for the customer to be able to make decisions in the future about conservation plans by having that information contained or accessible through a portal?
 - A. Probably.
- Q. Now, if we turn to the auto-cancel feature for bill-ready billing, is this enhancement

going to make the DP&L bills more accurate?

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- A. I would hope so to the extent that if there's a cancellation only on DP&L's portion of the bills and not on CRES providers' portions of the bills, that would be a problem for the customer. So, yes, I would think it would make them more accurate.
- Q. Okay. Is that a benefit that the customer would receive by having their bill be more accurate?
- A. It's a benefit that the customer and any participant in the competitive market would derive, yes.
- Q. Okay. Then with respect to the sync lists that are proposed to be provided in a standardized format on a monthly basis, isn't it true that the sync lists will also ensure that billing is accurate?
- A. Yes. But, again, that not only customers benefit from that but the CRES providers are the -- like I say in my testimony, are the correct beneficiaries of that by being able to gain more customers.
- Q. But it's true that the customer will benefit, in fact, by having such situation with the sync lists.

- A. I believe that they would, yes.
- Q. Then with the historical interval usage data enhancement, is that an enhancement that would be helpful to residential customers? Do you know?
- A. From what I know about historical interval usage data, you know, I don't know the answer to that question. I know that it provides more detailed usage information hourly and subhourly, I remember reading that, but actually I don't know if it would benefit residential customers or not.

 $\mbox{MS. PETRUCCI:} \quad \mbox{I have no further}$ questions at this time.

EXAMINER McKENNEY: Thank you,

Ms. Petrucci.

Ms. Bojko?

MS. BOJKO: No questions, your Honor.

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18 EXAMINER McKENNEY: Mr. Williams?

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CROSS-EXAMINATION

21 By Mr. Williams:

Q. Just one clarifying question, Ms. Hagans. So you're not aware of any other EDU that imposes the costs of competitive enhancements only on CRES providers, are you?

1 Α. I'm not aware whether they do or whether 2 they don't. 3 MR. WILLIAMS: Nothing further. EXAMINER McKENNEY: 4 FES? 5 MR. HAYDEN: No, thank you. EXAMINER MCKENNEY: 6 7 MR. DARR: No questions. EXAMINER McKENNEY: Mr. Yurick? 8 9 MR. YURICK: No questions, thank you, 10 your Honor. EXAMINER MCKENNEY: Mr. Faruki? 11 12 MR. FARUKI: No, your Honor. 13 EXAMINER PRICE: I have a couple 14 questions. Do you want to ask one first? 15 EXAMINER McKENNEY: Just a real quick 16 question, you make a recommendation that all CRES 17 providers would pay the costs of these. Do you have 18 a recommendation as to whether that will be assessed on a volumetric basis? A flat basis amongst CRES 19 20 providers? 21 THE WITNESS: I don't. 22 EXAMINER McKENNEY: All right. EXAMINER PRICE: Is it unfair for the 23 24 Bench to infer that although everybody thinks these 25 enhancements are a good idea, nobody thinks enough of

them to be willing to pay for them?

THE WITNESS: Well, I don't know the answer to that question.

EXAMINER PRICE: Let me ask it a different way. The Commission has three choices with respect to these competitive enhancements; they can approve them and ask the CRES providers to pay for them, they can approve them and ask for customers to pay for them, or they can not approve them at all.

If your preferred recommendation were off the table, approve them and have the CRES providers pay for them, and it came down to the decision at the Commission to not approve them or approve them and have customers pay for them, what is OCC's position on that question?

THE WITNESS: If my proposal was off the table?

EXAMINER PRICE: Yes.

THE WITNESS: I don't know what OCC's position would be on that question.

EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you.

EXAMINER McKENNEY: Redirect?

Sorry, does staff have questions?

MR. MARGARD: No, thank you, your Honor.

EXAMINER McKENNEY: Redirect?

REDIRECT EXAMINATION

By Mr. Berger:

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- Q. Ms. Hagans, when you say that customers will benefit from things like the sync lists and things of that nature, are you saying that they're benefiting as customers of suppliers after they switch?
- A. What I'm saying is that they benefit from -- yes, they would benefit as customers of suppliers if they switched, presumably they would benefit, and also the competitive market benefits where everybody benefits when customers have more choice.

But, to me, it's the CRES suppliers who are going to gain those customers who are going to benefit the most and that's why I make my recommendation the way I do.

MR. BERGER: Thank you.

EXAMINER McKENNEY: Recross?

MS. PETRUCCI: I have none.

21 EXAMINER McKENNEY: Anyone have recross

for the witness?

(No response.)

EXAMINER McKENNEY: Thank you. You're

25 excused.

2193 1 Mr. Berger. 2 MR. BERGER: We would move the admission 3 of OCC Exhibit 18. Thank you, your Honor. 4 EXAMINER McKENNEY: Any objection? 5 (No response.) 6 EXAMINER McKENNEY: It will be so 7 admitted. (EXHIBIT ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.) 8 9 EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Faruki, would you 10 like to call your next witness? MR. FARUKI: Yes, thank you, your Honor. 11 12 We're going to call Dona Seger-Lawson in rebuttal, 13 and I want to express my appreciation to the Bench and to the parties for letting her be called out of 14 order in view of her imminent vacation. 15 16 EXAMINER McKENNEY: Let's go off the 17 record real quick. 18 (Discussion off the record.) 19 EXAMINER McKENNEY: Let's go back on the 2.0 record. 21 (Witness sworn.) 22 EXAMINER PRICE: Before we take any motions for cross let's go ahead and introduce the 23 24 exhibit and we'll go from there.

MR. FARUKI: Thank you, your Honor.

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2194 would ask that the rebuttal testimony of Dona 1 2 Seger-Lawson be marked as DP&L Exhibit 12. I say 12, 3 your Honor, because I believe we skipped 12 earlier 4 and we marked a 13. 5 EXAMINER PRICE: It will be so marked. (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.) 6 7 DONA SEGER-LAWSON 8 9 being first duly sworn, as prescribed by law, was examined and testified as follows: 10 DIRECT EXAMINATION 11 12 By Mr. Faruki: 13 Ο. Ms. Seger-Lawson, do you have a copy of your filed rebuttal testimony before you? 14 Α. 15 I do. Do you have any changes or corrections 16 17 you wish to make to it? 18 Yes. Α. 19 Would you tell us what they are. 20 Α. On page 8, line 11, 8.2 million should be 2.1 8.4 million. On line 14, still on page 8, 8.4 -- I'm 22 sorry, 8.2 million should be 8.4 million. And then 23 the 38 percent should be 39 percent. Also on page 20, line 2, 340 percent 24 25 should be 342 percent.

MS. BOJKO: I'm sorry, I couldn't hear you, you're trailing off.

THE WITNESS: Page 20, line 2,

340 percent should be 342 percent.

MS. BOJKO: Thank you.

- Q. If I were to ask you each of the questions that are contained in DP&L Exhibit 12, would your answers be as stated there?
 - A. Yes.

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- O. Are the answers true?
- A. Yes.

MR. FARUKI: Your Honor, I offer DP&L Exhibit 12 and we're also going to resolve I think the motion to strike by withdrawing a portion which Mr. Sharkey has a better note of than I do.

EXAMINER PRICE: Okay.

MR. SHARKEY: Yes, your Honor. Ms. Yost had approached us about withdrawing a portion of the testimony which starts on line 20 -- I'm sorry, on page 21, line 6, with the word "additionally." We would agree to withdraw from the word "additionally" on line 6 down through line 10.

MS. YOST: Thank you, Jeff. Thank you, company, and that does address my motion to strike.

MR. FARUKI: So as revised, your Honor,

2196 then I would offer Exhibit 12, and the witness is 1 2 tendered for cross. 3 EXAMINER PRICE: Let's go off the record. 4 (Discussion off the record.) 5 EXAMINER PRICE: Let's go back on the 6 record. 7 Mr. Alexander. 8 9 CROSS-EXAMINATION 10 By Mr. Alexander: Good morning, Ms. Seger-Lawson. 11 Ο. 12 Α. Good morning. 13 Ο. Could you please turn your attention to page 3, line 5. At that line you reference "stable 14 and reliable service." Do you see that? 15 16 Α. Yes. 17 And your definition of "stable and reliable service" as used in this line includes 18 19 financial stability, service reliability, and the 20 ability to attract capital; is that correct? 21 Yes, those are things that come to mind. 22 There may be others, I guess. 23 And focusing on service reliability, you

more than just the generation -- let me rephrase that

believe that service reliability is a function of

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question.

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Focusing on service reliability, you believe that service reliability is a function of more than just the distribution function, it also includes the transmission and generation functions.

- A. Yes, that's correct.
- Q. And you believe that the generation function is part of stable service due to DP&L's obligations as a load-serving entity in PJM.
- A. I believe DP&L still owns its generation and to the extent it provides generation to SSO load customers, it has an obligation to provide stable and reliable service for T, D, and G.
- Q. And you believe that that obligation arises from Dayton Power & Light's obligations as a load-serving entity in PJM.
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Would you agree that generators participating in PJM have responsibilities to comply with PJM requirements even when those generators are not responsible for providing standard service offer service to customers?
- A. Yes, that's true. There's a reliability on the generation side even if there wasn't a load-serving obligation.

MS. BOJKO: I'm sorry, can you speak up,
I'm having troubling hearing you as well.

THE WITNESS: Yes.

MS. BOJKO: Thank you.

- Q. Can you turn your attention to line 6, please, staying on page 3, the words "financial integrity" in particular. Do you see that?
 - A. I'm sorry, what line?
- Q. Page 3, line 6, the words "financial integrity."
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. You are relying on Mr. Jackson and Mr. Chambers' analysis of DP&L's financial integrity and you are not providing an independent analysis of DP&L's financial integrity in this rebuttal testimony, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. At pages 6 to 7 you refer to the Duke Energy Ohio and FirstEnergy utilities ESP proceeding orders and certain, quote, "circuit breaker," end quote provisions referenced in those orders; is that correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And the FirstEnergy and Duke Energy Ohio circuit breaker provisions do not apply to the same

types of costs which DP&L seeks to include in its reconciliation rider, correct?

- A. They are not exactly the same, but they are very similar. The riders that we are seeking to include in the 10 percent cap relate to the provision of generation service just as Duke and FirstEnergy's circuit breakers are related to provision of generation service.
- Q. I'd like to focus your attention on the FirstEnergy rider that you reference which is the generation cost rider, or GCR. Can we agree to refer to that rider as rider "GCR"?
 - A. Okay.

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- Q. Now, rider GCR recovers the difference in competitive bid generation costs incurred to serve SSO load based on the results of a competitive bid process which includes market based transmission and auction costs; is that correct?
 - A. That's what I understand, yes.
- Q. And the rider GCR recovers the difference between the competitive bid generation costs and rider GEN revenue.
 - A. Okay.

EXAMINER PRICE: When you say "okay," are
you saying --

THE WITNESS: I'm not an expert on FirstEnergy's rates so I am assuming that he's explaining the way that it works.

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EXAMINER PRICE: Well, he can't testify, so -- is that your understanding of what that rider does or do you not know?

THE WITNESS: I don't know.

EXAMINER PRICE: Okay.

- Q. (By Mr. Alexander) But you do know that rider GCR is not the recovery mechanism for the recovery of the costs of conducting the auction, correct?
- A. I thought that the GCR was recovery of the results of the auction. And so, therefore, it's the cost of generation service which would include things such as FUEL, RPM, TCR-B, if those things are provided in the auction.
- Q. My question related to the auction costs, the costs of conducting the auction itself. Those costs are not included in rider GCR, correct?
 - A. I don't know.
- Q. And you don't know whether or not rider GCR includes renewable costs.
 - A. I don't know.
 - Q. And are Duke Energy in Ohio and the

FirstEnergy utilities the only utilities in Ohio currently procuring power for their customers via a competitive bid?

- A. I don't know. I thought that AEP had some aspect of competitive bid in their current rates as well.
- Q. Do you know whether the AEP competitive bid is currently underway or is anticipated for a future period?
 - A. I don't know.

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- Q. When Duke and the FirstEnergy utilities went to 100 percent competitive bid and implemented their circuit breaker riders referenced in your testimony, the initial deferral balance associated with each of those riders was zero; is that correct?
 - A. That's what I understand.

MR. ALEXANDER: Your Honor, I would like to have an exhibit marked as FES Exhibit No. 15.

EXAMINER PRICE: So marked.

(EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

MR. ALEXANDER: Your Honor, with your permission I'll just stand because I'm going to have to come back up.

Q. Ms. Seger-Lawson, I've just handed you a copy of what's been previously marked as FES

Exhibit 15. Is that the FirstEnergy utilities' rider which you reference in your testimony?

A. Yes.

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- Q. And you relied on your view of this rider when drafting your testimony.
 - A. Yes.

MR. ALEXANDER: Your Honor, I'd like to have an exhibit marked as -- may I have an exhibit marked, your Honor?

EXAMINER PRICE: You may.

(EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

- Q. Ms. Seger-Lawson, I've just handed you a copy of a document which has been previously marked for identification as FES Exhibit 16. Have you seen this document before?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And is this the Duke Energy Ohio rider which you rely on in your testimony?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And did you review this Duke Energy Ohio rider when drafting your testimony?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Ms. Seger-Lawson, do you have a copy of Witness Rabb's testimony with you?
 - A. Yes.

- Q. And you adopted Witness Rabb's testimony; is that correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Could you please turn to page 8, line 14 of Witness Rabb's testimony.
 - A. Okay.
- Q. At this reference Witness Rabb states that DP&L is comparing the reconciliation portion of the true-up riders to 10 percent of the base recovery rate, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And now please turn to page 7, line 9 of your testimony. Let me know when you're there.
 - A. Okay.
- Q. At this reference your testimony states that the deferral balances must exceed 10 percent of the underlying costs; is that correct?
- A. Yes. As we developed the rebuttal testimony, I thought that that was a better way to explain it.
- Q. And it is now your testimony that DP&L's proposal is to include in the reconciliation rider anything over 10 percent of the underlying costs rather than rate.
 - A. Yes. I think those are virtually the

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same, it's just a question of where in the process do you calculate it.

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- Q. And when you say DP&L is comparing to 10 percent of the rider's costs, that comparison is to forecast costs for the next period rather than actual costs from the previous period, correct?
- A. It's forecasted costs but it may have actuals in it too. I would have to look at each rider to see how those schedules are trued up. There may be a few months of actuals and then some forecast.
- Q. Are you differentiating in that response the rider, for example, such as the TCRR which may be on a different updating period than a rider which would be updated quarterly?
- A. I would have to look at the underlying cost data to find out if it was all forecast or if part of it was actual.
- Q. Okay. But it's your belief that when Dayton Power & Light is populating the reconciliation rider, that that population will be done based off of forecast costs.
- A. Off of a deferral balance which is an actual cost compared to what the forecasted cost is for that coming up period. But what I'm saying is

that forecasted cost may include some level of actuals in it.

- Q. And the riders which form the Duke Energy Ohio circuit breaker rider, which we have marked as Exhibit 16, are based on actual costs rather than forecast costs, correct?
 - A. Yes, that's what I understand.
- Q. And you don't know whether the FirstEnergy GCR rider costs are based on forecasted or actual costs, correct?
 - A. I don't know.
- Q. Right now there's an approximate \$8 million TCRR deferral balance; is that correct?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. In your testimony on the stand last week you testified that the TCRR deferral balance would be allocated between bypassable and nonbypassable riders, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And you believe that Witness Hale addresses the methodology for allocating the deferral balance into bypassable and nonbypassable components.
- A. Yes. Witness Hale, I believe her only topic was about the split between TCRR and $\operatorname{\mathsf{--}}$ TCRR-N and B.

Q. Do you have a copy of Witness Hale's testimony with you here today?

A. No, I don't.

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MR. ALEXANDER: Your Honor, I'd like to have an exhibit marked, please.

EXAMINER PRICE: You may.

Let's go off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

EXAMINER PRICE: Let's go back on the record.

MR. ALEXANDER: Your Honor, I'll withdraw my request to have an exhibit marked.

EXAMINER PRICE: Okay.

Q. (By Mr. Alexander) Ms. Seger-Lawson, you've just been handed a copy of DP&L Witness Hale's prefiled direct testimony. Can you tell me where she addresses how the deferral balance will be allocated between the TCRR bypassable and nonbypassable components?

A. I would --

MR. FARUKI: Your Honor, I'm going to object to cross-examining this witness on someone else's testimony.

EXAMINER PRICE: I don't think he's -- I think your objection may be premature, so we're going

to overrule it. Let's just see how the questions go.

- A. I would have to read it. I mean, I've read it before, but I would have to read it word for word to find out where that is.
- Q. Okay. So you don't know where specifically she addresses that point?
 - A. No, I don't.

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- Q. If I handed you a copy of the relevant portion of Dayton Power & Light's rate blending plan, do you believe you'd be able to determine how the deferral balance in the transmission cost recovery rider will be allocated?
- A. I don't know that we went into that much detail in the rate blending plan.
 - Q. Okay. So that would not be helpful?
- A. I have a copy of the rate blending plan, but I . . .
 - Q. Could you please -- strike that.

Are you aware of any specific language in the rate blending plan which discusses how the deferral balance in the transmission cost recovery rider will be allocated?

- A. I'd have to read it to see if it's in there.
 - Q. So would you agree with me that you don't

know whether or not the proposal to split the deferral balance in the transmission cost recovery rider is addressed in DP&L's second revised application?

- A. I don't know.
- Q. Now I'd like to address the cause of the TCRR deferral balance. You believe the cause of the TCRR deferral balance is a change in SSO load and a variance between forecasted and actual costs.
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. Would you agree that the TCRR deferral balance was created over a period of years?
- A. I would have to review all the TCRR filings to make that determination. I just looked at the two years that are discussed in my testimony.
- Q. For the two years discussed in your testimony was there a beginning deferral balance in 2012?
 - A. Yes, there was.
- Q. And your testimony at page 8 addresses the recent changes in SSO load, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And when calculating the TCRR rate, DP&L estimated the projected costs to be recovered?
 - A. I'm sorry, I didn't hear the question.

Q. When calculating the TCRR rate, DP&L estimated the projected costs to be recovered.

A. Yes.

Q. And after projecting costs, DP&L then forecasted load to determine the TCRR rate.

A. Yes.

- Q. And when creating the TCRR rate, DP&L anticipated a change in SSO load over the year 2012.
- A. I would have to go back and look at that in the filing, but I believe so, yes.
- Q. And you have not performed or sponsored any analysis to determine whether or not DP&L accurately forecast the change in SSO load which is referenced on page 8 of your testimony?
- A. Our TCRR filings are made at the Commission and parties have an opportunity to intervene and evaluate whether or not DP&L's assumptions and forecasted load are accurate and prudent, and the Commission staff reviews that.

So I think that there's a, clearly a process to determine whether or not our forecast, our forecasting costs in our forecasted load is accurate.

Q. My question related to the TCRR deferral balance. And in your response you were addressing how DP&L sets the TCRR rate; is that correct?

A. I thought your question was have we done any analysis as to whether or not our forecast was accurate. And my answer was I think everybody looks at it and determines whether or not it's accurate.

Q. Well, they look -- okay. I understand the distinction now.

You're saying that people look at the forecast at the time it is filed, correct?

- A. Yes.
- Q. And my question related to has DP&L done any analysis after the fact to determine whether or not its TCRR forecast of load was accurate.
- A. I think we have a mid-year check-in to see if our rate is set appropriately and contact the staff and we take another look at it.
- Q. And you have not conducted any analysis to determine why or if Dayton Power & Light accurately forecast TCRR costs.
- A. Again, I think that we look at it and the Commission staff looks at it and whoever intervenes in our case looks at it to determine whether or not it's an accurate forecast.
- Q. They look at it at the time it's filed by the company, correct?
 - A. Yes.

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Q. And I believe that you previously testified one of the causes of the TCRR deferral balance is a variance between projected costs and actual costs, correct?

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- A. Yes, because there are a number of things that happen at PJM over the course of a period of time, and costs change.
- Q. And it's not only relevant that costs change, but that costs change in excess of that projected by Dayton Power & Light.
- A. Yes, costs can change beyond what's projected.
- Q. DP&L seeks to include rider AER in their reconciliation rider?
- A. Yes, only to the extent that that balance exceeds 10 percent.
- Q. And DP&L has a three-year backward looking AER obligation?
 - A. Yes, that's correct.
- Q. And DP&L has to provide a certain amount of renewable resources to meet the statutorily defined goal?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And the cost recovery for complying with the state alternative energy goal is dependent on

DP&L's forecasted load for the period in which costs will be recovered.

- A. Yes.
- Q. And CRES providers face the same alternative energy obligation DP&L faces.
 - A. Yes. That's correct.
- Q. And DP&L seeks to include rider AER in the reconciliation rider because costs can be incurred in period one, the customer could shop, and then the costs would need to be paid in period two, correct?
- A. Yes. And I think that's more prevalent for the utility because our load over the last three years is higher and then declining and so we are incurring growing balances, where a CRES provider's load is probably low and growing so they're not incurring deferral balances.
- Q. Have you done any studies or analysis to support that position?
- A. No, that's just the -- I mean, if a CRES provider is new to DP&L's service territory and they're picking up customers as they go, their balances -- or, their load is growing and therefore their obligation is growing.
 - Q. Isn't it possible a CRES provider could

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lose market share?

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- A. It's possible.
- Q. And so for CRES providers who are losing market share, they would be in the same position as a utility, which is losing market share.
- A. Yes, but a CRES provider can change their price if their price is not set appropriately.
- Q. And you believe that CRES providers should forecast customer migration appropriately and build that price -- build that migration into their price to customers.
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And isn't it true that if DP&L forecast its load correctly, there would be no reason why rider AER would ever have a deferral balance?
- A. Yes, but I'm not sure how the company can forecast switching any better than what it is.
- Q. Could you please turn your attention to page 7, line 17 of your rebuttal testimony. My question relates to the first sentence of this response. Could you please read it to yourself and let me know when you've done so.
 - A. I'm sorry. What line are you on?
 - Q. Line 17 of page 7.
 - A. Okay.

Q. You intended this sentence to relate to Staff Witness Donlon's testimony, correct?

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it.

- A. That's what I had in mind when I wrote it. I think Staff Witness Donlon was suggesting that we wait until we get to a hundred percent competitive bid until we do something, and what this Q and A is relating to is why, basically why we should do something now.
- Q. I'd like to leave Mr. Donlon's testimony to the side for a moment.

You believe that the creation of the reconciliation rider benefits shopping customers through inclusion in the reconciliation rider of auction costs and competitive retail enhancements.

A. I'm sorry, I didn't hear your question.

MR. ALEXANDER: Could you please repeat

EXAMINER PRICE: Please.
(Record read.)

- A. That's correct.
- Q. Isn't it true that auction costs and the costs associated with competitive retail enhancements could be recovered separately from the other costs which are included in the reconciliation rider?
 - A. Yes, it's possible.

- Q. Is there any deferral balance currently in place for auction costs?
- A. Yes, we have some costs that we've deferred relating to the competitive bid.

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- Q. Would those costs be associated with the testimony which was submitted in this proceeding?
- A. No, it's relating to getting ready to conduct the competitive bid, the groundwork.
 - Q. Is there any -- strike that.

With regard to the deferred costs you just referenced, do you have an estimate as to the amount of those costs?

- A. I don't know off the top of my head.
- Q. And is there any current deferral balance for competitive retail enhancements?
 - A. No, there's not.
- Q. You believe that the level of shopping is determinative as to whether the DP&L, FirstEnergy, or Duke circuit breaker provisions will be triggered, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And you would agree that the relevant determination is not how much raw shopping there is but how much shopping there is in excess of that projected by the utility?

1 A. Yes.

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- Q. If Dayton Power & Light forecasts costs and load accurately, will there ever be a deferral balance for auction costs or retail enhancements?
- A. Yes, there could be. If the costs were not the same as what they were projected to be.
- Q. So that would be a situation where DP&L did not forecast costs accurately, correct?
- A. Yeah. Or something unexpected happens and incurs a cost that wasn't foreseen.
- Q. I asked you to leave Staff Witness
 Donlon's testimony to the side for a moment. I'd
 like to turn our attention back to that. You
 understand that Staff Witness Donlon recommends
 continued bypassable cost recovery for some of the
 reconciliation rider components with a potential
 change at a later date?
 - A. That's what I understand.
- Q. And if DP&L forecasts costs and load accurately, DP&L, under Staff Witness Donlon's proposal, would fully recover all of its costs through bypassable riders.
- A. That's assuming there aren't any unforeseen costs that we were incurring from PJM related to the RPM rider, TCR-B, all of those things

are subject to PJM costs that we would incur on behalf of customers that we're serving.

- Q. So you would agree that if DP&L accurately forecasts costs and load, that it will fully recover its riders in their bypassable format but DP&L may not fully recover its costs if its forecast encounters unexpected difficulties.
- A. Yes. As I understand it, you know, we receive a PJM bill every month and we go through it as we calculate the TCRR and there's always changes and always things that are different. New line items. I don't think that anyone can predict what PJM costs are going to be in the future with a hundred percent accuracy.
- Q. If a customer leaves DP&L service, say by moving out of the service territory, is DP&L allowed to charge that customer an exit fee to recover the costs DP&L has incurred to serve that customer but not yet fully recovered?
 - A. No.

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- Q. And CRES providers are at risk if they incur costs to serve customers who subsequently leave CRES service to go to another provider.
- A. Yes, but, again, they can build that into their price. They can build in a risk premium if

they so choose; the company cannot.

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- Q. But CRES providers can only charge their generation customers, correct?
 - A. Yes, that's correct.
- Q. And CRES providers cannot levy nonbypassable charges on customers who do not take generation service from them, correct?
- A. They can't, but they can impose a nonbypassable charge on their own customers if they so choose because their prices are not regulated.
 - Q. I didn't quite catch that.

MS. BOJKO: Can you read the answer back, please?

EXAMINER PRICE: Please.

(Record read.)

(Discussion off the record.)

- Q. With regard to the TCRR, the size of the TCRR deferral alone is enough to trigger some portion of those costs into the reconciliation rider on the first day the proposed ESP is accepted, correct?
 - A. Yes, that's correct.
- Q. Please turn your attention to page 10 of your testimony, line 9.
 - A. Okay.
 - Q. Here you reference the reconciliation

rider will be recovered under a, quote, "appropriate period of time," end quote. Dayton Power & Light has not proposed a period of time under which the reconciliation rider balances will be recovered; is that correct?

- A. That's correct. It would depend on the size of the -- the amount that is being moved to the reconciliation rider.
- Q. And DP&L anticipates another proceeding to determine how the reconciliation rider costs will be charged to customers.
- A. Yes, I think we would need to file our proposal and parties would be able to review it and determine whether or not that's appropriate.
- Q. And DP&L anticipates that the period of time over which the reconciliation rider will be recovered may change.
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Under DP&L's proposal, once the 10 percent reconciliation rider threshold has been met for a particular rider, the overage above 10 percent would be moved to the reconciliation rider and be recovered on a nonbypassable basis until it goes to zero, correct?
 - A. That's correct.

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Q. And you don't know whether or not this methodology is consistent with the circuit breaker provisions you cited for FirstEnergy and Duke.

A. That's correct.

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- Q. And in your testimony you compare the 5 percent threshold of the FirstEnergy mechanism to the 10 percent threshold for the reconciliation rider in this case, correct?
- A. I was trying to find that in my testimony. Oh, here it is.

Yes, what I say in my testimony is that I think that DP&L's proposal is -- I'm not sure what the word was that I used -- moderate, more moderate because we're only moving the portion that exceeds the 10 percent. We're not making the entire rider nonbypassable. Whereas in FirstEnergy and Duke the entire rider becomes nonbypassable.

- Q. And for the FirstEnergy and Duke riders the deferral balance is compared to the total SSO cost and total SSO revenue, correct?
- A. I thought it was the amount of cost from the competitive bid is what I thought.
- Q. Okay. And it's your understanding that the denominator for, for example, the FirstEnergy circuit breaker provision would be what?

- A. The total cost of the competitive bid.
- Q. And what would the numerator of the FirstEnergy circuit breaker provision be?
- A. The costs that they're trying to recover that's unrecovered.
 - Q. Would that be rider GEN, I believe?
 - A. I'm not sure.

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- Q. Would you agree that DP&L's proposed threshold is more likely to be met than either the FirstEnergy or Duke Energy Ohio thresholds since the current deferral balances will meet the threshold immediately upon the Commission acceptance of DP&L's proposal?
- A. I think that's true only for TCRR. The TCRR balance is above 10 percent, but I would have to look at the other riders. I don't think that any other riders are above 10 percent.
- Q. But you don't know for sure one way or another?
 - A. I'd have to go back and look at them.
- Q. And leaving the deferral balance aside, would you agree that DP&L's proposed threshold is more likely to be met than the FirstEnergy and Duke Energy Ohio thresholds due to the relative magnitude of the costs being recovered under the applicable

riders?

- A. It would be a function of the cost as well as the level of switching, so to the extent that they have a significant amount of switching from SSO load from when they incurred the cost to when they're trying to recover it, that's what's going to drive whether or not you're going to hit the target or not.
- Q. And when you say "switching," you're referring to switching in excess of that projected by the utility?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. So with that clarification, do you believe the sheer size of the FirstEnergy and Duke riders at issue make them less likely to be triggered than the DP&L reconciliation rider threshold?
 - A. No. Ten percent is 10 percent.
- Q. Ms. Seger-Lawson, I'd like to ask you about your answer which starts on page 11 and goes on to page 12 relating to Revised Code 4928.143(B)(2)(c). Do you have a copy of that statute with you on the stand?
 - A. Yes, I do.
- Q. I'd like to focus your attention on the words "resource planning" in that statute. Do you see that?

A. One second.

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- Q. It's also underlined in your testimony at page 11, line 19, if that would be helpful.
 - A. Okay.
 - Q. Are you there?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. You believe that the words "resourced planning" contained in this portion of the statute refer to the actual long-term forecast report which is submitted by the electric distribution utility rather than to any projections which would be included in the long-term forecast report, correct?
- A. I believe the section of the code as related to resource planning and that's as it was interpreted by the Commission in establishing its rules under the Ohio Administrative Code.

This is Ohio Administrative Code

4901:1-35-03 relating to what's included in ESP. It
states that the need for the facility must have
already been reviewed and determined by the

Commission through an integrated resource planning
process as filed by 4901:5-5-05.

So my interpretation of the section of the Ohio Revised Code is the same as the Commission's interpretation when it developed the rules for that

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- Q. So your answer was yes with that explanation?
- A. I'm sorry, I don't remember what the question was at this point. Could I have the question reread.

EXAMINER PRICE: Why don't you rephrase that question as a "yes" or "no" one and she'll answer "yes" or "no."

- Q. Ms. Seger-Lawson, you believe that the words "resource planning" contained in 4928.143(B)(2)(c) reference the long-term forecast report which is submitted by the utility, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. You have never worked as a resource planner.
 - A. No.
 - Q. You have never performed load forecasts.
- A. No.
 - Q. Have you ever performed a load forecast before?
 - A. I think you just asked me that. No.
- Q. And you do not believe that the words

 "resource planning" are intended to include resources

 needed to comply with Ohio's renewable energy

benchmarks.

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- A. No. I think resource planning relates to the company's long-term forecast report and integrated resource plan as set forth in the Commission rules.
- Q. And you don't know whether DP&L would be able to meet its SSO forecasted total electricity demand over the next ten years without Yankee Solar.
- A. I think that the company can meet its generation -- its obligations to serve customers with its generation, but I do believe the Commission found that there was a need for Yankee Solar in the 2010 long-term forecast report.
- Q. Thank you for that, but my question was:

 Can DP&L meet its SSO forecasted total electricity

 demand for the next ten years without Yankee Solar?

 MR. FARUKI: I'll object. Asked and

 answered.

EXAMINER PRICE: Overruled.

- A. Yes, I believe we can.
- Q. And Yankee Solar constitutes a very small percentage of DP&L's total generation portfolio.
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. It's a 1.1 megawatt facility?
 - A. Yes, that's correct.

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- Q. And it's got approximately a 14 percent capacity factor?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. If the Yankee Solar Facility were taken away, would DP&L still be able to purchase capacity from the PJM RPM market?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And you have never compared the cost of Yankee Solar for energy and capacity with the cost of a new fossil fuel facility, correct?
- A. No, but there's no need to because the Commission has already found a need for the facility in the long-term forecast report.
- Q. Under typical resource planning methods a regulated utility would acquire lower cost resources before acquiring higher cost resources, correct?
 - A. In a regulated environment, yes.
- Q. Is Yankee Solar a least-cost generation resource as you understand the term?
 - A. I don't know.
- Q. And you referenced two or three answers ago that you believe the Commission has already determined a need for the Yankee Solar Facility; is that correct?
 - A. That's correct. That's what they stated

in the order.

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Q. And you believe that that determination was made in DP&L's 2010 LTFR proceeding?

MR. FARUKI: Objection. Asked and answered.

EXAMINER PRICE: Overruled.

- A. On page 5 of the Commission's order dated April 19th, 2011, in Case No. 10-505-EL-FOR, paragraph 11, it states "There is a need for a 1.1 megawatt solar generating facility known as Yankee 1 for additional solar generation facilities during the LTFR planning period."
- Q. So my question was do you believe the determination was made in DP&L's 2010 LTFR filing, it sounds like the answer is yes.
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And do you have a copy of the Commission order in the 2010 LTFR proceeding with you on the stand?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Do you have a copy of DP&L's 2010 LTFR application with you on the stand?
 - A. No.
- Q. Let me rephrase that because I think I misspoke.

2228 Do you have a copy of DP&L's 2010 1 2 long-term forecast report with you on the stand? 3 No. Α. 4 Were you involved in DP&L's 2010 LTFR 5 proceeding? Yes. I think you asked me that a couple 6 days ago when I was on the stand. 7 8 Ο. I did. 9 And did DP&L present any evidence in this proceeding that Yankee Solar was the least-cost solar 10 11 resource available to meet Ohio's renewable energy 12 benchmarks? 13 THE WITNESS: Could I have that question read back? 14 (Record read.) 15 16 MR. ALEXANDER: Your Honor, I'd like to 17 withdraw the question. 18 EXAMINER PRICE: Okay. Did DP&L present any evidence in the 2010 19 2.0 LTFR proceeding that Yankee Solar was the least-cost 2.1 solar resource available to meet Ohio's renewable 22 energy benchmarks? I'd have to look through the filing. I 23 24 don't know.

Is there any analysis in the Commission

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Q.

order which you brought with you to the stand regarding whether or not Yankee Solar is a least-cost resource?

- A. No, but I don't believe that's required by the Ohio Revised Code. It's not one of the things that's listed.
- Q. Isn't it true that Yankee Solar was completed before the Commission's acceptance of the 2010 LTFR stipulation?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And, in fact, isn't it true that DP&L had completed construction of Yankee Solar before even filing its 2010 long-term forecast report?
- A. There was a need at the time to -- when the company built Yankee, there was insufficient RECs in Ohio -- insufficient solar RECs in Ohio. The Commission found that there were insufficient solar RECs on a number of cases and the company was the only company that stepped up and built the Yankee Solar Facility, built it very quickly as such that it was up and operating so that we could meet targets.
 - Q. My question was --

MS. BOJKO: But, your Honor, I move to strike the response as nonresponsive to the question.

EXAMINER PRICE: Let's have the question

back, not the answer but the question.

(Record read.)

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EXAMINER PRICE: The motion to strike will be granted.

Please make sure you listen to counsel's question and answer only the question, and I'm sure if there's any additional information you think the Bench needs to know, Mr. Faruki will ask you about it on redirect.

MS. BOJKO: Thank you, your Honor.

- Q. (By Mr. Alexander) Isn't it true that DP&L had completed construction of the Yankee Solar Facility before filing its 2010 long-term forecast report?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Moving on to a different subject. Is DP&L's -- strike that.

DP&L's consolidated billing system is able to calculate the dollars which a customer would owe on a percent-off price-to-compare basis for rate-ready billing, correct?

A. Rate-ready billing is when a CRES provider calculates their own charges and provides them to the company, and the company can implement rate-ready billing if the CRES provider calculates

its own percentage off price-to-compare and provides that to the company, yes.

- Q. Do you believe that it's in the customers' best interests to get a bill that's calculated accurately?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. DP&L does not allow supplier consolidated billing, correct?
 - A. No.
- Q. No, DP&L does not allow supplier consolidated billing?
 - A. No, it does not.
 - Q. Thank you.

So DP&L has to send every customer a bill whether the customer is shopping or not.

- A. Yes. DP&L sends its customers a bill and those bills may include generation service and may not. We have dual billing, so a CRES provider could issue their own bill to customers if they so choose.
- Q. But in the dual billing situation DP&L would still be issuing a bill to the customer.
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And every DP&L customer takes distribution service from the company, correct?
 - A. Yes.

- Q. And DP&L charges customers for distribution service.
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. DP&L recovers the incremental and O&M costs of issuing its bills to SSO customers through distribution charges, correct?
- A. The cost of billing was built into DP&L's last distribution rate case, as we discussed at length the other day; however, significant costs have changed since the 1991 rate case. So if your question is are we recovering all of our costs through distribution rate case -- through distribution rates, I would say no.
- Q. More accurately, you would say you don't know, correct?
 - A. I would say no.
 - Q. Have some costs increased since 1991?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. Have some costs decreased since 1991?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. For example, computer systems can now conduct mail merges and create envelopes and do all that with minimal human interaction, correct?
- A. I would say that, yeah, O&M costs have probably decreased and I would say capital costs have

probably increased to do all of those things.

- Q. And have you personally reviewed or conducted any analysis which shows whether or not DP&L's distribution charges compensate it for issuing bills to customers?
 - A. I have not.

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- Q. Would a bill sent by DP&L to a shopping customer be known as a consolidated bill?
 - A. Or a dual bill; yes.
- Q. Or a dual bill. I'd like to focus on consolidated bills --
 - A. Okay.
 - Q. -- for the moment.

DP&L's costs, I believe you testified last week, are approximately 35 cents per consolidated bill?

- A. Yes. That's for the incremental O&M.
- Q. And DP&L charges CRES suppliers 20 cents per consolidated bill.
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And DP&L recovers the incremental and O&M costs for rendering a consolidated bill through distribution charges in the same manner it recovers those costs for issuing a bill to SSO customers.
 - A. Yes, but, again, I don't believe that we

are fully recovering our costs through distribution rates because things have significantly changed over the years and we haven't reset our distribution rates since 1991.

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- Q. So even though DP&L collects incremental and O&M costs associated with billing in the exact same manner from consolidated bill customers and SSO customers, it does not return the 20 cents per bill charge it receives from CRES providers to customers.
- A. No, because rates are set at a point in time and from that point everything changes; you've got different customers, you've got different usage amounts, you've got different costs. You can't look to say, okay, that cost is being covered exactly in our rates.
- Q. And you believe that suppliers would pass their billing costs on to their customer, and by "suppliers" I'm referring to CRES providers.

Let me rephrase the question so the record is clear.

You believe that CRES providers would pass their billing costs on to customers, correct?

- A. Yes, I do.
- Q. And so if a shopping customer is paying DP&L for billing costs which are not offset by

supplier consolidated bill revenues, and a customer is also paying for the CRES provider's billing costs -- I'd like to withdraw that question and start over.

EXAMINER PRICE: You may.

- Q. If a shopping customer is paying DP&L for billing costs which are not offset by supplier consolidated bill revenues and a customer is also paying for a CRES provider's billing cost, wouldn't that customer be paying 55 cents for a 35-cent bill?
- A. Again, it's not clear as to whether or not those costs are being recovered through distribution rates because we haven't had a distribution rate case since 1991 and many things have changed since then. And, therefore, I can't say with certainty that DP&L -- that billing costs are being recovered through distribution rates.
- Q. But what we can say with certainty is the shopping customer is paying the same distribution charges as imposed on nonshopping customers.
 - A. Yes, that's correct.
- Q. And we can say with certainty that CRES providers are being charged 20 cents per consolidated bill.
 - A. Which is not significant enough to cover

our cost of issuing that bill.

- Q. So was that a yes?
- A. Yes.

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Q. Please turn your attention to page 23.

5 EXAMINER PRICE: Ms. Seger-Lawson.

THE WITNESS: Yes.

EXAMINER PRICE: You keep indicating that you have not had a distribution rate case since 1991. There's not been any restriction on a distribution -- change in your distribution rates since they were issued this year; is that correct? Your rate case --

THE WITNESS: I'm not sure.

EXAMINER PRICE: You're not sure?

THE WITNESS: Because I would have to go back to the Commission's order that extended our current rates as to whether or not did it just extend our current rates or did it extend all aspects of our ESP stipulation.

EXAMINER PRICE: Okay. Fair enough.
Thank you, Mr. Alexander.

- Q. (By Mr. Alexander) Ms. Seger-Lawson, could you please turn your attention to page 23, in particular lines 10 to 11.
 - A. Okay.
 - Q. This sentence here states, quote,

"Second, the nonbypassable nature of the SSR means that it relates to bypassability." Do you see that language?

A. Yes.

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- Q. Would a bypassable rider also relate to bypassability?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. So under the logic contained in that sentence, any rider could arguably satisfy the requirements of this statute, correct?
- A. I don't know about "any rider." I don't know.
- Q. Focus your attention on line 16. You testify that the SSR will help the company to provide stable, safe, and reliable electric service. Do you see that?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. When you reference "service," you are referring to distribution, transmission, and generation service, correct?
 - A. Yes, that's correct.
- MR. ALEXANDER: Nothing further. Thank you very much.
- 24 EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you.
- 25 Ms. Yost.

MS. YOST: Your Honor, Mr. Petricoff is going to go next if that's okay. I have an exhibit on its way.

EXAMINER PRICE: That will be just fine.

Mr. Petricoff.

MR. PETRICOFF: Thank you, your Honor.

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CROSS-EXAMINATION

By Mr. Petricoff:

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- Q. Good morning, Ms. Seger-Lawson.
- A. Good morning.
- Q. If you would, I'd like you to turn to page 6 of your testimony, line 4. Here we're discussing the items -- here in your testimony you are discussing the items that go into the reconciliation rider. And on line 4 we have the contingency where several riders that you are collecting now may become nonbypassable and go through the reconciliation rider. Do you see where I'm referring to on line 4?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. I want to talk about those riders individually with you. The first one is FUEL and those are fuel costs for standard service offer customers?

- A. Yes. Fuel, purchased power, and emission fees.
- Q. And a shopping customer would basically not receive basically generation or purchased power under the standard -- I'm sorry. Let me strike that.

A shopping customer would not receive any energy from Dayton Power & Light because they would be receiving their energy from a competitive retail electric supplier?

- A. Assuming that shopping customer was not previously served by the SSO load at the time when the fuel costs were incurred, yes.
 - Q. And the same would be true for RPM?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And the same would be true for the TCRR?
- A. Yes.
- Q. And the same would be true for the rider AER and CBT.
- A. Again, AER is a calculation based on the previous three years, so that would be true as long as that shopping customer wasn't previously receiving service under SSO during the last three years.
- Q. But if I'm a CRES customer, isn't it true that the CRES would have to provide alternative energy credits to cover whatever the statutory

percentage of my load is?

A. Yes.

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- Q. And Dayton Power & Light would not have to supply any alternative energy credits for my load if I'm a shopping customer.
- A. DP&L may have to provide renewable energy credits because of the three-year rolling average. So if that customer, let's say the last three years, we're here in '13 and we're looking back at '12, '11, and '10, if that customer was an SSO customer during '10 and '11, they're still in a calculation under which DP&L is required to meet the renewable targets.
- Q. Let's go down one more level of detail.

 Dayton Power & Light has to turn a report in to the Public Utilities Commission on April 15th of every year indicating what their baseload was in the previous year and where the renewable energy credits came from to match the statutory requirements for that baseload.
- A. Baseload is for the last three years, but yes.
 - Q. It's an average of the last three years.
 - A. It's an average of the last three years.
- Q. Right. And so, basically, the planning and the purchasing by Dayton Power & Light of

alternative energy credits would be based on that obligation.

A. Yes.

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- Q. And that would be true for a competitive retail electric supplier.
 - A. Yes.
- Q. So if, for example, supplier ABC basically attracts a customer away from a CRES supplier EFX, EFX would have the same averaging problem that you're concerned about DP&L would have and basically there would be a future obligation for the CRES supplier in terms of renewable energy credits for each individual calendar year.
 - A. I'm sorry, I think I got lost in the --
 - Q. So did I. Let's start again on this.

Every supplier, whether it's a electric distribution utility or a CRES, follows the same rules in terms of how many renewable energy credits they must turn in every year or show ownership for every year to the Public Utilities Commission, correct?

- A. Yes.
- Q. And because of the three-year averaging, it may or may not match up exactly with what their current customer load was for the calendar year.

- A. That's correct. I would say that the utility has a larger obligation and the CRES provider has a smaller obligation.
- Q. But that won't be true necessarily two years from now.
 - A. It depends on the load of both entities.
- Q. Right. And, well -- that's fine. I think that's a suitable answer.

But today for shopping -- for shopping customers, as far as they're concerned all of their energy needs, including the alternative energy credits, are being met by their competitive retail electric suppliers.

A. Yes.

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- Q. Now, as I understand your proposal, for each one of these five riders, if a threshold is crossed in which the deferral is more than 10 percent of the cost, everything above that level would then be put into rider RR and be nonbypassable.
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. Okay. And the rationale for having this 10 percent triggered threshold is the death spiral.
- A. Yes. As the company has fewer and fewer SSO customers and it's not recovering its costs, let's say the first year, and then they still have

the same amount of cost and they've got fewer customers that they're spreading that cost over, that rate becomes higher and higher, and I think at some point the rate is too high for the remaining customers.

- Q. The company did not submit any studies or expert testimony to prove that the death spiral phenomena exists in this proceeding; isn't that correct?
 - A. I think that's what my testimony says --
 - Q. No, you indicate that there --
 - A. -- on page 8.

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Q. -- there may have been a death spiral, but you provided no studies that show at what level -- actually, let me strike that.

Let's go back and see if we can agree on a definition of "death spiral." Is a fair definition of "death spiral" one in which the decrease in the number of units sold increases the cost because -- increases the unit costs because of fixed costs and as the -- well, let me see if I can make this even simpler.

Well, first of all, let's see if there's a better product out there. Do you have a good definition of what the death spiral is?

- A. I think it's actually explained in Rabb's testimony.
 - Q. Okay.

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- A. Maybe it's not. I don't see it in there.

 I don't see it in there, I'm sorry.
- Q. In that case, let's see if we can work one out together. A death spiral is one in which, because of decreasing sales, the price per unit in order to cover the cost of that unit increases and, therefore, it becomes more difficult to sell units.
- A. I don't know that it's the concern about more difficult to sell units. I think the concern is, is that you've got true-up riders that are bypassable and you've got a market, market prices are lower than DP&L's current rates, and you have more customers switching, and so if you don't quickly recover the cost that those customers that are on SSO load cause the company to incur from those customers before they leave, you've got a growing deferral balance.
 - Q. Okay.
- A. And that growing deferral balance, if it's built back into the rate and spread across fewer customers, then that rate increases and the company never recovers its costs and the customers incur

rates that are much higher than what they should be.

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Q. Well, I understand that that's your position. Right now I'm trying to put on the record this phenomenon of death spiral so it's understandable and then compare to see whether or not these particular tariffs are susceptible to a death spiral.

So with that in mind let's look at this first one: Fuel. Normally there shouldn't be -- normally the amount of fuel that you buy should be the amount of fuel that you sell if you are a provider, be you a CRES provider or an EDU provider.

- A. If the intent is to recover all of the costs from the customers that cause the cost to be incurred.
- Q. You're making things more difficult. I'm trying to just narrow down on fuel. Normally, in your FUEL rider, you just recover the cost of the fuel that you are planning on selling, correct?
- A. You're recovering costs that are unrecovered from a previous period and you're recovering costs that are forecasted based on forecasted load, both.
- Q. And I think you went through this with Mr. Alexander, that if your forecasts are always --

if your forecasts are correct, then basically the expenses and the revenues should match.

A. Yes.

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- Q. And so basically fuel, if you will, is a variable cost because you only have to buy the amount of fuel that you're going to sell, and if you sell less and you buy less, you will not have a revenue problem.
- A. It depends on what happened in the previous period. You may already have a revenue period if in your previous period you incurred costs and didn't recover them.
- Q. We'll limit it to the previous period. I just want to -- right now, if your forecasted purchases -- if your forecasted purchases and your forecast sales match up for fuel, because fuel is a variable cost component, we shouldn't have a shortfall.
- A. We shouldn't have a shortfall? I didn't follow that.
- MR. DARR: I'm sorry, I couldn't hear that answer at all.
- (Record read.)
- MR. DARR: Thank you.
 - Q. Fuel's a variable cost, not a fixed cost,

correct?

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- A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. And when we're talking about "death spirals," we're talking about a situation in which decreasing sales cause increases in prices because of fixed costs.
 - A. I don't think so. I disagree with that.
 - Q. You don't agree with that --
 - A. No.
 - Q. -- as a definition of a death spiral.
- A. No. What I -- my definition of a "death spiral" is you have costs you're trying to recover from the cost causers and as cost causers leave before you recover that cost from them, so you have a growing deferral balance that you're trying to recover, then, over fewer customers in the future.
- Q. Well then if that's the case, shouldn't you have proposed some type of exit fee in order to get back from the customers who cause that -- who cause that cost that you didn't collect for?
- A. We could have proposed many things, but what we proposed is the 10 percent circuit breaker provision because it is similar to a circuit breaker provisions in other utilities' cases and we think ours is more moderate because it doesn't make the

entire charge nonbypassable, only the piece that's above 10 percent.

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- Q. Yes. But if you exercise the circuit breaker, you're going to be charging people who did not get fuel for past fuel use?
- A. You may be, but you may also be charging customers who incurred the costs but then switched and now they're paying their fair share.
- Q. And it's okay to be indiscriminate as to who's paying it as long as the company collects it.

MR. FARUKI: I'll object, argumentative.

EXAMINER PRICE: Sustained.

- Q. Your proposal does not have the precision to try to assign the cost to the cost causer for customers who have shopped and continue to shop.
- A. With any regulated rate you incur costs over a time period and you try to recover that cost from the customers that are during that time period. That doesn't always match up and, therefore, we have deferral balances.
- Q. If a customer has -- well, never mind. Let's move on.

We have identified that fuel is a -EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Petricoff, before
you move on from this topic.

2249 1 You've been at the hearing almost every 2 day that I can think of, if not almost --3 THE WITNESS: Right. EXAMINER PRICE: -- 99.9 percent of the 4 5 time. You were here for some of the testimony 6 about simply applying the reconciliation rider to 7 customers for some period of time after they 8 9 switched. Does the company have the technological 10 ability to track and implement something like that? THE WITNESS: No. Customers come and go 11 12 at various times. They could be shopping with a CRES 13 provider, they could come back to standard service offer for a month, two months, three months, and then 14 15 leave again. We would have to track what they used, 16 what the cost was at that time; it would be very 17 complex in order to do that. 18 EXAMINER PRICE: And your computer system 19 cannot manage that task. 2.0 THE WITNESS: No. 21 EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you, 22 Mr. Petricoff. 23 (By Mr. Petricoff) We've identified FUEL 24 as a variable cost. Is RPM a variable cost as well?

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Α.

Yes.

Q. And the same for the PJM transmission cost?

A. Yes.

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Q. Now, if you could, let's switch over to page 8 and look at Mr. Donlon's suggestion and your response to his proposal.

If, in fact, the Commission accepts

Mr. Donlon's proposal and we -- and any remaining

deferred balances for the riders, RPM, CBT, FUEL,

TCRR, and AER, are picked up after the company has

gone to a hundred percent competitive bid, will the

company be made whole financially for those

deferrals?

MR. FARUKI: Could I hear that back, please?

EXAMINER PRICE: You may.

(Record read.)

A. I believe the company would be made whole, but I would be more concerned about the customers that are on SSO during that time period. If the level of SSO load decreases, is cut in half every year for the next four years, those customers are going to see higher and higher and higher TCRR balances being assessed to them. And so their TCR rates could double, triple, quadruple over that time

period.

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- Q. In your opinion is the company in a death spiral now?
 - A. For TCRR, yes.
- Q. How about for all the other, for RPM or FUEL?
 - A. I'd have to go back and look at those.
- Q. Has the company provided any empirical data to show that it is in a death spiral now for TCRR?
- A. That's what I believe is in my testimony at page 8.
- Q. What is the -- in page 8 I'm looking at the numbers. Is there anything that we have in this testimony on page 8 that shows what the impact per kilowatt-hour would be to individual customers because of the TCRR deferral?
- A. I'm not sure which customers you're talking about in that question.
- Q. Fair enough. Let's use an example and we'll work up. Let's say that I am a tier 1 under 750 kilowatt-hours a month residential customer. At the moment what is the cost impact of the TCRR?
- A. I would have to look at the TCRR schedules to tell you what that impact would be.

- Q. Do you have that with you?
- A. I don't.

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- Q. Order of magnitude, are we talking about tenths of mils per kilowatt-hour?
 - A. I don't know off the top of my head.
- Q. In the death spiral isn't the fear that customers will look at the -- I'm sorry. Under the death spiral is the fear that the company has that customers will look at their standard service offer bill and say "I can do better elsewhere" and with that they leave in great numbers to become shopping customers?
- A. The concern with the death spiral is that you have costs that you're trying to recover over customers who are leaving and, therefore, you're incurring deferral balances that you're recovering over fewer customers. And so the concern is, is not only the company recovering money it incurred in order to serve those customers, but also what the impact is on those customers as that rate would grow and grow and grow over time.
- Q. And you've already indicated to me that Mr. Donlon's suggestion would probably make the company whole financially.
 - A. Yes, but, again, the concern is that what

it would do to SSO customers during the interim period when there are fewer and fewer customers to spread the same costs over, the rate would significantly grow.

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- Q. Right. And your concern is what the cost is going to be to that customer, so I'm asking you, do you have any testimony today to tell me what the impact of the TCRR customer, residential, 750, we'll call it tier 1 customer would be under the TCRR now and what it would be under Mr. Donlon's proposal?
- A. We would have to agree on what the shopping levels are for the SSO customers in order to calculate what that is.
- Q. Right. But the company has not offered any price impact studies nor do you offer any illustrative studies or customer impacts in your testimony.
- A. What I offer is the -- are the facts that are on page 8 that says SSO load in 2011 was 7.5 gigawatt-hours, in 2012 it was 5.9, if we continue at that trend, the TCRR rate would double, quadruple over time.

EXAMINER PRICE: It could be I'm just not understanding Mr. Donlon's proposal correctly, but if instead of recovering through a nonbypassable rider

the amounts over 10 percent, over the 10 percent threshold the company simply deferred them for future recovery after the company was at 100 percent auction on the CBT, the essence of customers' rates wouldn't be any higher than they would be under your proposal, would they?

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THE WITNESS: If that's what his proposal was. I didn't understand that to be his proposal.

EXAMINER PRICE: I'm not sure if I understood his proposal correctly either, but under the hypothetical amended, the Donlon proposal that I just made, would that still be an issue?

THE WITNESS: That would have the same financial impact to the company as what our -- no, I take that back.

If it's deferred with --

EXAMINER PRICE: Carrying costs.

THE WITNESS: -- carrying cost, yes.

EXAMINER PRICE: If it was deferred with carrying costs, the company would be made whole; is that correct?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

EXAMINER PRICE: And it would have no different rate impact on SSO customers than what you are proposing.

THE WITNESS: That's correct.

EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you.

- Q. (By Mr. Petricoff) So the concern is that the, the increase that the TCRR might have on the SSO customer. Is there a like concern that the customer is remaining an SSO customer where it could get a more -- a lower overall price if they shopped?
- A. I'm sure that's the Commission's concern, yes.
- Q. Does the company have a concern about what the impact of the other riders such as the SSR would be on that SSO shopping customer?
- A. Yes. The company considered the impact of the SSR when we designed the SSR rate and looked at total bill impacts and over the ESP term the customers receive a lower price than today.
- Q. All right. In terms of order of magnitude, the TCRR concern is over an item that's 8.4 million and the SSR is an item that's, by the company's calculation, 137 million.
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. Okay. I think at this point I want to move on to another topic with you and talk to you about the competitive retail enhancements. It's actually under the competitive retail enhancements

section, and that will be on page 13 of your testimony.

If you would, I'd like to take a look at line 17. I'll give you a minute to take a look at your question and answer.

- A. Okay.
- Q. First of all, can you give me an example of a customer who would be between a hundred kW and 200 kW?
- A. Could be any small to medium industrial or commercial customer.
- Q. And as a small to medium industrial or commercial customer, their power use may be tied to their level of economic activity as opposed to the weather?
 - A. Depends on what kind of a customer it is.
- Q. Right now if you are a 150 kW customer and you are buying standard service -- and you were getting standard service generation, do you have to have an interval meter?
- A. No, you do not, because your load is included in all of the SSO load that DP&L is supplying. So DP&L is supplying as a whole all of the SSO load and your load is included in that.
 - Q. So the company can supply your load

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without knowing on an hourly basis what your load is even though the company is obligated to supply the amount of power you need every hour if you're a 150 kW customer.

- A. Yes. Because we have an obligation to serve all customers that are located in our service territory under our SSO tariffs.
- Q. Would the company be supplying energy for a shopping customer who's 150 kW?
 - A. I don't understand the question.
- Q. If a customer -- if a 150 kW customer is shopping, isn't it true that the competitive electric retail supplier is the one who is responsible for scheduling in on an hourly basis whatever the generation needs are for that customer?
 - A. Yes.

- Q. If a customer, a 150 kW customer, elects to leave standard service and shop, would they have to put in an interval meter to gauge the amount of power they're using for every hour?
- A. Yes, because we don't have -- we don't have load profiles developed for that category of customers.
- Q. When you were supplying the customers, when DP&L was supplying the customer itself, it

didn't know what the hourly use was, why is it important now to know what the hourly use was for a customer it no longer has to supply the generation for?

- A. Because we need to know what the obligation is of that CRES provider. If that's the only customer that CRES provider has, then that's what the cost is that they incur from PJM and all of the load obligation fees. If DP&L is supplying that customer on SSO service, they're included as part of a larger group and that one individual customer's hourly usage is not as important.
- Q. But doesn't PJM -- first of all, you would agree with me that a competitive electric retail supplier must be a load-serving entity at PJM?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And that load-serving entity CRES supplier must send in an hourly schedule to PJM?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. All right. And then PJM is going to true that up.
- A. Yes. And so, therefore, I would think that the CRES provider would want to know what that customer was using on an hourly basis because that would impact the amount of cost that CRES provider is

incurring from PJM.

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- Q. But what if the CRES supplier said "Gee,
 I can make a model for this customer that's as good
 as the utility model so I don't need an interval
 meter to supply it on an hourly basis." Do they have
 the option of saying "Thank you for your concern, but
 I would prefer not to buy the interval meter"?
- A. No. Because if you don't estimate their load appropriately, the company could incur that because the company is left with whatever isn't being served by the CRES provider.
- Q. But won't the company -- won't the CRES provider have to true up, then, with -- well, first of all, let's go back and let's go through this in steps.

I'm a CRES provider and I have my customer and I've sent in my load profile, and then PJM will basically, then, look to see what the consumption is and look to see what the power I sent in is and balance that out on an hourly basis.

- A. Yes. But they would need to know what the hourly usage was.
- Q. Right. And DP&L supplies PJM with that information.
 - A. Yes, and it's based on either load

profiles if we don't have an interval meter, or an interval meter.

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- Q. Right. So right now for all standard service customers you use the load profile, well, actually, my theoretical customer I use in my example, when they were an SSO customer you used the load profile and that's the way you did the balancing.
- A. No. Because we are -- we are required to supply everything that isn't supplied by a CRES provider. So we don't need to take an hourly load profile for every customer that's remaining. We just know that we're serving anything that isn't served by a CRES provider.
- Q. And you think it's inadequate for the CRES supplier to have their load calculated in the same fashion as the company calculates its load for purposes of balancing at PJM.
- A. We meter at various points in our distribution system and we have to supply information to PJM that says here's what our total load is for our distribution system and it's made up of all of these load-serving entities so we're measuring that as a whole and we're backing out the CRES provider stuff and whatever is left, the utility has to

supply. And so if we don't estimate what the CRES provider's load is accurately then the company is left picking up the tab for this customer that's served by the CRES provider.

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- Q. But it will always -- well, let me put it this way: If the CRES supplier uses the same -- well, if DP&L reports to PJM the same methodology for the CRES provider for a 150 kW customer that it does for itself, then there is no difference from a planning standpoint from the company as to what the power was used by that -- the whole group of customers.
- A. You would have to meter off that customer so that you would know exactly what that customer used just as the company meters off its entire distribution system and knows exactly what that distribution system used and peels off the CRES providers' pieces, whatever is left, the company has to supply.

If I use that same example for you, we need to meter off that customer to make sure we know what that customer is using.

Q. Right. But then you are going to bill the customers on that -- on that basis. If they were all SSO customers, you would use that technique, or

if only part of them are SSO customers, you would use the same profile technique for balancing.

A. I don't follow that question.

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- Q. Let's look at it another way. First of all, no CRES supplier -- well, let's see. The company is not making it optional for CRES suppliers to put in interval meters, they have to put an interval meter in if they're going to serve the customer.
- A. For a hundred kW and above the company's threshold is you have to install the interval meter so we know the level of usage the customer uses on an hourly basis.
- Q. And your thinking is because once the company no longer has the responsibility for generation, it now needs to know exactly what the customer's using on an hourly basis where it doesn't need to know what the customer's using on an hourly basis when it was supplying it as a standard service customer.
- A. Yes. Because we have an obligation to serve whoever is left and whatever load is on our system that isn't assigned to an LSE other than DP&L, we have to supply at the LMP price. There's a cost there.

Q. Have you done any studies, now that you have the hourly basis, and compared that to what the results would have been if you used the profile?

- A. No. Because, as I say in my testimony, in order to calculate a load profile, we have to go back and do a load research study to gather that data, pull samples, and create load profiles based on a category that we don't currently have.
- Q. When did you first implement the policy of making customers over a hundred kW who were shopping puts in an interval meter?
- A. I believe it was in the beginning in 2001 I think, or '2.
 - Q. So shouldn't you have a decade of data?
- A. Not for that group of customers because we assumed those customers would have interval meters, that's what our --
- Q. But no, you would know for every shopping customer what the profile would have given them and what their interval meter showed they actually used.
- A. It would have to be a statistically valid sample.
- Q. And you've not done that type of study, though you have the data for every shopping customer over a hundred kW.

- A. We have not done that study.
- 2 Q. Okay.

EXAMINER PRICE: Do you -- Mr. Petricoff,

4 I have a question. I'm sorry.

MR. PETRICOFF: I'm sorry, go right ahead.

EXAMINER PRICE: Do you know -- you may not break out your switching statistics to this level, but do you know the switching rate for customers between 100 and 200 kW?

THE WITNESS: I don't know.

EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you.

Thank you, Mr. Petricoff.

Q. (By Mr. Petricoff) Now, I want to draw your attention now to lines 11 to 14, we've been working through your answer here, and we talk about -- and in that line you say "...Mr. Bennett states that requiring customers to install interval meters is a 'discriminatory cost for shopping.'" And then you go "all shopping customers larger than a hundred kW are required to install interval meters...."

Isn't it true, though, that all nonshopping customers between a hundred kW and 200 kW do not have to install interval meters?

- A. It's true that nonshopping customers don't have to install the meters and that's for all the reasons I just explained.
- Q. Okay. And because -- and, therefore, it's only shopping customers who would have to pay the \$570 charge for the meter and then the monthly cost to, either by phone or WiFi, send the data in to DP&L.
- A. Yes, because, as I state in the next Q and A, the payback period for those kinds of customers would be a very short payback of two to three months.
 - Q. Okay.

- A. If anyone is making a capital investment, you're looking for usually a payback of less than a year, and two to three months is well within that time -- that period of time.
- Q. Well, if, in fact, in the future that narrowed, would DP&L at that point absorb the \$570 charge?
- MR. FARUKI: I'll object to the form. I don't know what "if that narrowed" --
- 23 MR. PETRICOFF: Yeah, I'll withdraw the question.
- 25 EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you.

- Q. So, basically, the thinking is that the company's position that because the savings from shopping are so great now, it's not too great a burden to make the shopping customer pay for the meter and the information transfer costs.
- A. No, I would not characterize the company's position that way. As I said before, it's important to know what those customers are using on an hourly basis so that we can calculate what our obligations are to PJM and that we're charged the correct amount and the CRES providers are charged the correct amount.
- Q. So the company would keep this charge in even if there were minimal savings to shoppers.
 - A. Yes.

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Q. Okay.

EXAMINER PRICE: Do any nonshopping customers above 100 kW have interval meters already?

19 THE WITNESS: There probably are some.

They can ask for them and we'll install them.

EXAMINER PRICE: Do you know how many customers we are talking about that currently don't have interval meters?

THE WITNESS: I recall a number that was in the 1 to 200 customer range.

1 EXAMINER PRICE: One to 200 customers?

THE WITNESS: Uh-huh.

2.0

EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you.

- Q. (By Mr. Petricoff) After the shopping customer pays to install a meter and arranges to have the data transferred, can they get the interval data from DP&L free of charge?
- A. I believe we currently charge CRES providers to receive the hourly interval meter -- I'm sorry, meter information.
 - Q. Okay.

MR. PETRICOFF: May I have a minute, your Honor?

One last question for you,

- Ms. Seger-Lawson. On page 15 there is a number of questions concerning supplier consolidated billing. Isn't it true that the proposal from Mr. Bennett was that basically there would be a stakeholders meeting to discuss, I'm sorry, CRES supplier consolidated billing? That was his only suggestion?
- A. I would have to go back to the -- to his testimony and read it. I don't have that in front of me.
- Q. Does the company -- would the company object attending and participating in a stakeholders

meeting to discuss consolidated billing?

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- A. You mean supplier consolidated billing?
- Q. I'm sorry, supplier consolidated billing.
- A. As I say in my testimony, before we can offer a supplier consolidated billing we would have to work through all the rules and regulations, the notice, the payment posting priorities, any payment agreements, all the issues would have to be fully vetted and the company wouldn't be interested in providing supplier consolidated billing if those rules weren't already established because we don't want to do it twice, we don't want to program something one way and then have rules come out that apply to all the utilities and cause us to program everything again.
- Q. And so the question to you, if, in fact, those were the topics that would be discussed at the stakeholders meeting, would the company come and discuss it?
- A. It would have to be at an Ohio -- it would have to be statewide. We would want those to be discussions about what the rules are so that we knew we would be implementing per the Ohio rules.
- Q. Doesn't Dayton have a tariff provision now that indicates that it would consider supplier

consolidated billing? A. I don't know. I take it, then, that you would not attend a meeting if it was not statewide to discuss supplier consolidated billing? MR. FARUKI: Object. Asked and answered. She just said "no." EXAMINER PRICE: There's your answer. Sustained. MR. PETRICOFF: I have no further questions. Thank you very much. EXAMINER PRICE: Let's go off the record. (Discussion off the record.) (Lunch recess taken.)

2270 1 Thursday Afternoon Session, 2 March 28, 2013. 3 4 EXAMINER PRICE: Go back on the record. 5 Ms. Yost. MS. YOST: Thank you, your Honor. 6 7 CROSS-EXAMINATION 8 9 By Ms. Yost: 10 Q. Good afternoon, Ms. Seger-Lawson. Good afternoon. 11 12 Could you please turn to page 2 of your Q. 13 testimony. Are you there? Α. 14 Yes. 15 Starting with line 6 on page 2 you state 16 "With Staff's encouragement, DP&L thus entered into a 17 Stipulation that extended its RSP to December 31st, 18 2010." Then you have a citation to the stipulation 19 there. 20 And then you go on to state "It was 2.1 undisputed that that Stipulation provided 262 million 22 in savings compared to projected market rates over the period 2006 to 2010," and then it looks like you 23 24 have a citation of November 14th, 2005, testimony,

your testimony, as Attachment B.

1 A. Yes.

- Q. Is that the testimony that you provided in support of the stipulation?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. So this \$262 million in savings, that was just projected savings, correct?
- A. That was projected savings over market rates that would have been effective the same period of time.
- Q. And you have not done any analysis to determine whether or not there was actual savings from 2006 to 2010, correct?
- A. No. But I think the level of shopping would show that DP&L's rates were below market. The level of shopping during that period was very low.
- Q. And if you could turn to page 7
 [verbatim] of your testimony, please, starting with
 the -- with line 7 towards the end, after the comma
 it states "the Commission should consider DP&L's long
 history of providing below-market rates to
 customers."

For the purposes of your rebuttal testimony you did not do any analysis in regards to the historic rates of DP&L versus market rates, correct?

1 A. Correct.

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- Q. And you did not draft the conclusion that the Commission should consider DP&L's long history of providing below market rates to customers, did you?
 - A. I don't recall who drafted that.
- Q. Do you recall that the company filed its ESP case, which is known in the docket as No. 08-1094, approximately in the fall of 2008?
- A. The '08 case I believe was filed, I think in October of 2008.
 - Q. Thank you.

And do you recall that the rates became effective in approximately February 2009?

- A. No. The stipulation was signed in February of 2009 and the rates were effective I believe June 1st of '09.
 - Q. Thank you.

Would you agree that at approximately that time the majority of the customers of DP&L that had switched switched to DP&L's affiliate?

A. I remember that in the fall of 2008 the customers that had switched had switched to our affiliate and were actually returning to standard service offer at the time we were negotiating the '08 case and so customers were coming back to standard

service offer. But there was relatively little shopping with anyone other than our affiliate.

- Q. And when you mean your affiliate, you mean what is known as DPLER; is that correct?
 - A. DPLER, yes.

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- Q. And would you agree that toward the end of 2009 there was a drop in market prices and customers began to switch at the end of 2009?
- A. I recall that beginning at the end of 2009 there was an increase in customer switching.
- Q. Dona, back on your testimony on line 3 [verbatim] the statement that we just read about on line 7 and 8, in that statement you state that "the Commission should consider DP&L's long history of providing below-market rates to customers." What customers are you referring to?
- A. I'm referring to standard service offer customers.
 - O. Which classes?
 - A. All standard service offer customers.
- Q. Would you agree that the level of switching that the company has incurred recently demonstrates that the market -- the company's -- excuse me, strike that. Let me start that over again.

Would you agree that the level of switching that the company incurred recently demonstrates that the market rates are below the company's rates currently?

A. Yes.

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- Q. For the purposes of your rebuttal testimony you did not do any analysis in regards to the historic rates of DP&L versus market rates, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And are you aware that as of January 2013 DP&L's monthly total bill which includes both generation rates, distribution, and transmission rates for residential and industrial customers was the second highest among Ohio's major electric utilities?
 - A. Yes, I'm aware of that.
- Q. Are you also aware that as of

 January 2012 and January 2011 the total monthly bills

 of DP&L's residential and industrial customers were

 the highest or the second highest among Ohio's major

 electric utilities?
- A. I don't know. I'd have to go back and look.
 - Q. Are you aware that the returns on equity

reported by DP&L over the last eight years from 2004 to 2011 are close to 20 percent?

A. I don't know.

- Q. Are you aware that any ROE of the company?
- A. I'm aware of the ROE that the company has proposed in this case.

EXAMINER PRICE: You don't recall the historic last --

THE WITNESS: No.

EXAMINER PRICE: -- last several years?

- A. I don't know. I know the parties have made claims about what the ROEs are, but I don't know what those are.
- Q. Are you aware of the average ROE earned by Ohio's seven major electric distribution utilities over the same period of time from 2004 to 2001 [verbatim] was approximately 12.84 percent?
- A. I'm not aware of what the other ROEs are by other Ohio utilities.
- Q. Could I have you turn to page 6 of your testimony, please. Starting on line 5. Are you there?
 - A. Page 6, you said, what line?
 - Q. Starting line 5.

A. Five.

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- Q. Starting on line 5 you state "If the Commission finds that one of those costs, such as the administrative costs associated with implementing the Competitive Bid auction, should be recovered on a bypassable basis, that does not mean that the entire RR should be made bypassable."
 - A. Yes, I see that.
- Q. Is it acceptable to DP&L to have the cost of the CBP included in the bypassable generation rates resulting from the CBP?
- A. No. Like that statement says, if the Commission -- the company's proposal is that the auction costs would be included in the reconciliation rider. What that sentence says is, however, if the Commission doesn't agree with us, they shouldn't make the entire RR bypassable.
- Q. Would you please turn to page 20 of your testimony.
 - A. Okay.
- Q. Starting with the question on line 10 you discuss Duke's proposal on storm costs in its pending distribution rate case, correct?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. And you understand that that is a pending

case, that the Commission has not made a final determination on that case?

- A. Yes, I do understand that.
- Q. And in your discussion on page 20 you go on to state that Duke proposes deferral of any, not just major, storm costs, correct?
 - A. Yes.

- Q. And your conclusion regarding what Duke is seeking, specifically the proposal of a deferral of all, not just major, storm costs, was based on your reading of Duke's prefiled testimony in that case; is that correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And you did not read the testimony of any intervenors or the staff in that case, did you?
 - A. No, I did not.

MS. YOST: Your Honor, at this time I would like to have marked as OCC Exhibit 25 the direct testimony of Beth E. Hixon in Case No. 12-1682, et al.

EXAMINER PRICE: So marked.

(EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

MR. FARUKI: I'm sorry, what was that

24 number again?

EXAMINER PRICE: Twenty-five, wasn't it?

1 Ms. Yost, 25?

MS. YOST: Twenty-five, yes, your Honor.

3 Thank you.

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MR. FARUKI: Thank you, your Honor.

- Q. Dona, please take a moment to look at OCC Exhibit 25. Are you ready to proceed?
 - A. Sure.
- Q. And on page 20, lines 11 and 12 you indicate that Duke's proposal was discussed by William Don Wathen in Case No. 12-1682, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And OCC 25 indicates that it was filed in Case 12-6282, correct -- I'm sorry, I misspoke, in 12-1682, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. If I could have you turn to what is marked as an Attachment BEH-3.

And you did not read the testimony of

Beth Hixon before you drafted your testimony in this

case, correct?

- A. Correct.
- Q. When I mean "testimony of Beth Hixon," I mean as filed in Case No. 12-1682. Correct?
 - A. Correct.
 - Q. And have you located what is identified

as Attachment BEH-3?

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- A. Yes.
- Q. And that document has two pages. If you see in the upper right-hand page 1 of 2. If you could turn to page 2 of 2, it indicates on page 2 the person responsible, and who is that?
 - A. William Don Wathen, Jr.
- Q. And if you could turn to page 1 of 2, and this request states that "Regarding the proposed Storm Cost Recovery Mechanism please answer the following questions:"

And if you go down to No. 2, it states
"If this recovery is for 'major' storms only, define
'major.'" And then you see the response below.

Could you please read the response No. 2 below on page 1.

- A. It says "The recovery is for 'major' storms only. The Company uses The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc. Guide for Electric Power Distribution Reliability Indices to determine if a storm qualifies as a Major Event Day, (MED)."
- Q. And you were not aware that the -- that Mr. Wathen had made this clarification before you filed your testimony in this case, correct?

A. No, I was not. I base that, including his testimony, based on what I was reading of his testimony which appeared to include all, all storms.

Q. Thank you.

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In 2012 the company filed an application to defer storm costs in regards to the storms that occurred at the end of June 2012, correct?

THE WITNESS: I'm sorry, could you reread the question?

(Record read.)

- A. In 2012 we filed two storm costs; one was to defer the cost associated with the derecho, and the other is to recover historical cost and set a storm cost recovery rider going forward.
- Q. And you're aware that the Commission ruled, one, the company's application in regard to the deferral of the costs that were incurred as a result of the storms at the -- in 2012 I believe at the end of June?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And you're aware that in its ruling the Commission authorized the company to defer those costs but specified that that deferred amount would be reduced by the three-year average major storm cost, correct?

1 A. Yes.

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- Q. And when the Commission ruled that the three-year average storm cost would be used, what years were applicable for those costs that the company incurred in 2012?
- A. I don't recall. I don't have that in front of me.
- Q. Well, if the costs were incurred in 2012, wouldn't that three-year average be based on 2009, 2010, and 2011?
- A. Again, I don't have that in front of me, but presumably, yes.
- Q. And in that application the company did not argue that 2011 should be excluded from any average regarding major storm events, correct?
- A. The company did not propose that that deferral should be reduced by any amount. The company was seeking deferral of a major storm and that was the derecho and wanted to defer the entire amount so that's the case the company put forth in that case.
- Q. If you could turn to page 23 of your testimony, please. Are you there?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. Starting with the question on line 12, it

states "Is the SSR a charge that would have the effect of stabilizing or providing certainty regarding retail electric service?"

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Your answer is: "Yes, it is. It would stabilize retail electric service provided by DP&L because it would help to assure DP&L's financial integrity, which is important to the company's ability to provide stable, safe, and reliable electric service."

You would agree with me that the company has not performed any analysis, study, or evaluation, either internally or through outside consultants, regarding the effects of the proposed SSR on the stability of rates in total bills paid by its customers, correct?

- A. No, I would disagree with that. We included in our filing the impact on typical bills of what the entire company's case would result based on projected results from competitive bid.
- Q. Does the typical bill analysis include an analysis regarding the stability of rates?
- A. No, but I thought your question was what the bill impact on customers would be.
- Q. So we can agree that at least the typical bill analysis that you just mentioned does not

include any analysis of the stability of rates,
correct?

A. I think that analysis is covered by Dr. Chambers and Witness Jackson in their discussion about what would happen if the SSR was not approved.

MS. YOST: Your Honor, at this time if I could have OCC Exhibit 26 marked, excuse me, request to produce No. 94.

EXAMINER PRICE: So marked.

(EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

MS. YOST: Your Honor, may I approach?

EXAMINER PRICE: You may.

- Q. Please take a moment to familiarize yourself with OCC 26 and let me know when you're ready to proceed.
 - A. Okay.

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- Q. Could you please read the request and response on OCC No. 26?
- A. The request is RPD-94 "Referring to OCC Interrogatory No. 430, please provide a copy of any analysis, study, or evaluation, either internally or through outside consultants, regarding the effects of the proposed SSR on the 'stability' of rates and total bills paid by its customers."

And the response is "General Objections

No. 2, (unduly burdensome), 3, (privileged and work product), 4, (proprietary). Subject to all general objections, DP&L states that it does not possess responsive documents."

Q. Thank you.

MS. YOST: Your Honor, if I can have just a minute, I may be concluded with my cross-examination.

EXAMINER PRICE: You may.

MS. YOST: No further questions, your Honor. Thank you.

THE WITNESS: Thank you.

EXAMINER PRICE: Ms. Bojko.

MS. BOJKO: Yes, your Honor, thank you.

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CROSS-EXAMINATION

By Ms. Bojko:

Q. Good afternoon, Ms. Seger-Lawson. As you know, I am Kim Bojko and I represent SolarVision in this matter.

I'd like to talk to you a little more this afternoon with your rebuttal testimony about the AER-N rider which begins on page 11 of your testimony.

A. Okay.

Q. And on page 12 -- I'm sorry, then on page 12, if you'll turn to the next page of your testimony, lines 9 and 11, you explain there that the Commission determined need for the 1.1 megawatt solar generating facility specifically known as Yankee 1. Do you see that?

A. Yes.

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Q. And I don't mean to be duplicative of questions that were asked earlier today, but if you can bear with me, I need a few questions to lay a foundation here, Ms. Seger-Lawson. So I apologize if some of them are repetitive.

And then also if you'd turn to page 13, lines 9 and 12, you explain here that while the availability of Ohio's solar RECs may be greater now, the Commission found that there was not a sufficient number of solar RECs in the market and then the Yankee was needed. Is that -- do you see that?

A. Yes.

Q. So from these two pieces of your testimony it's your understanding that the need found by the Commission was based on the need for the solar RECs in the market; is that correct?

A. I don't know.

Q. Okay. But you do agree with me on

page 13, 9 through 12, that you state that "...while the availability of Ohio solar RECs may be greater now, the fact is that the Commission found that there were insufficient SRECs at the time that Yankee was built...."

Is that statement in your testimony?

A. Yes.

- Q. So when you drafted your testimony, it was your understanding that the Commission found that there was an insufficient number of RECs and, thus, the Yankee facility was needed in the long-term forecast report case.
- A. Yes. But I think your question was that -- was the Commission ruling for the need because there weren't sufficient RECs, and I wasn't -- I'm not sure why the Commission was ruling the way that they were.
- Q. But you state as a basis of your testimony that the Commission found that there weren't enough RECs and, thus, the facility was needed. Isn't that what you state in this testimony?

She keeps adding the "thus," but that causal connection is not stated in Seger-Lawson's testimony, so I object on mischaracterization.

MR. FARUKI: I'll object, your Honor.

EXAMINER PRICE: Sustained. It says "and," it doesn't say "thus."

MS. BOJKO: Actually, your Honor, it says "so." So instead of the word "thus," Mr. Faruki,
I'll use the word "so."

Q. It says "So, while the availability of Ohio's Solar RECs may be greater now, the fact is the Commission found that there were insufficient solar RECs at the time Yankee was built and it found a need for the facility...."

Is that accurate?

MR. FARUKI: I'll object, asked and answered. Twice.

EXAMINER PRICE: She can go ahead and answer the question.

- A. That's what my testimony says, but I think your original question to me I thought was what was the Commission thinking when they approved the need, and that's why I said I don't know.
- Q. Aren't you making that conclusion here in your testimony, Ms. Seger-Lawson?
- A. The conclusion I'm making is when the company built Yankee, there were insufficient solar RECs and the Commission found a need for the facility in the 2010 LTFR.

EXAMINER PRICE: Mrs. Seger-Lawson, you're not saying that in the LTFR the Commission found there were insufficient solar RECs, you're saying in the ACP case the Commission found there were insufficient solar RECs.

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THE WITNESS: That's correct.

- Q. On page 12 of your testimony you quote from the Commission order, so to clarify the question from the Bench -- to clarify the answer of my question to follow up from the Bench was that you quote from the FOR case that there's a need for a 1.1 megawatt solar generation facility known as Yankee. Is that correct?
 - A. Yes, that's correct.
- Q. So in the Commission's order for the FOR case, they found that there was a need for the solar generation facility known as Yankee.

MR. FARUKI: Objection. Asked and answered.

EXAMINER PRICE: Overruled.

- A. Yes, that's correct.
- Q. And it's your understanding of the need for the solar RECs in the market today by Dayton

 Power & Light, other utilities and marketers, that solar RECs are needed in order for these entities to

meet their renewable portfolio standards; is that
correct?

MR. FARUKI: Can I hear that back, your Honor?

EXAMINER PRICE: You may.

(Record read.)

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MR. FARUKI: Thank you.

- A. Yes, you either need solar RECs or you need a generation source from solar per the law.
- Q. Meaning that in order to meet your renewable portfolio standards, you have to either retire solar renewable energy credits and -- whether they are produced from your own facility or produced by purchasing solar RECs; is that correct?
 - A. Yes, that's correct.
- Q. And currently, if I understood your testimony from earlier in this proceeding, Dayton Power & Light is creating solar RECs, is generating solar RECs, from the Yankee 1 facility; is that right?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And they're using those solar RECs from the facility to meet a portion of their RPS requirements; is that correct?
 - A. Yes, that's correct.

- Q. And Dayton Power & Light also has to purchase solar RECs from the market in order to satisfy the remainder of their renewable portfolio standard requirements that it's obligated to meet; is that right?
 - A. Yes, that's my understanding.
- Q. And Dayton Power & Light passes those solar renewable energy costs, the purchases that we just discussed, on to customers through the AER rider; is that right?
- A. The cost of RECs that we purchase is passed through to the AER rider, but the cost of the RECs that are generated by Yankee are passed through at zero cost.
- Q. My question was the ones you purchase on the open market. You pass those costs through the AER rider; is that correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And the AER rider is bypassable; is that correct?
- A. Yes, except for the company would propose that any amount over 10 percent, if the deferral balance grows over 10 percent, then we would transfer that to the reconciliation rider.
 - Q. So a portion of the solar renewable

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energy credit costs could become nonbypassable at some point.

- A. If the deferral balance that's in the AER grows beyond 10 percent of the base cost of that rider.
- Q. And, again, those are needed for compliance with the renewable portfolio standards; is that correct?
 - A. The RECs are required, yes.
- Q. And the AER-N rider is not -- is not bypassable; is that correct?
- A. The AER-N rider the company is proposing to be a nonbypassable charge because it complies with 4928.143(B)(2)(b).
- MS. BOJKO: Your Honor, I move to strike.

 I asked if it was bypassable or nonbypassable. Yes

 or no, is it a nonbypassable rider.
- MR. FARUKI: Your Honor, she answered that question and explained why. It's appropriate.

EXAMINER PRICE: We'll deny, for now.

If you would just give a "yes" or "no" answer to the question, I'd appreciate it.

THE WITNESS: Okay.

EXAMINER PRICE: Repeat your question.

Q. The AER-N rider is nonbypassable,

correct?

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A. Yes.

- Q. And the AER-N rider will include the cost of capital for constructing the facility and ongoing O&M associated with that facility; is that correct?
- A. Yes; I believe it meets the letter of the law.

MS. BOJKO: Your Honor, I move to strike after the word "yes."

EXAMINER PRICE: Granted.

- Q. And assuming that the -- we already know that the facility is built; is that correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. Assuming that the facility continues to operate, Dayton Power & Light intends to continue to retire solar renewable energy credits from that facility in order to meet Dayton Power & Light's renewable portfolio standards; is that correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And just as it's done today, if the Commission approves the AER-N rider, and those capital costs and O&M costs associated with the facility go in that rider, Dayton Power & Light will continue to retire the solar renewable energy credits

that are produced from the facility in order to meet the renewable portfolio standard compliance in the law; is that correct?

EXAMINER PRICE: Could I have the question back again?

(Record read.)

A. Yes.

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- Q. And if the Yankee 1 facility produces solar renewable energy credits that exceed Dayton Power & Light's solar renewable energy requirements under the renewable portfolio standard in the law, Dayton Power & Light would be free at that time to sell the solar renewable energy credits into the open market; is that correct?
- A. I think that there's nothing restricting us from doing that, but as I understand it, solar RECs that are generated don't expire, so we might want to hold on to those and not sell them.
- Q. But it's possible that you could sell them if the need wasn't there for -- to meet Dayton Power & Light's compliance.
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And in a response to previous questions that you had with a discussion you had with Mr. Alexander, you weren't implying that a CRES

provider could come before the Commission and actually request a comparable AER-N rider, were you?

- A. I would have to look at the law to find out if anyone other than an EDU is authorized to do that.
- Q. You would have to research the law to determine if a CRES provider could come before the Commission to get a nonbypassable rider on all customers whether they supply electricity to those customers or not?
- A. Well, I believe that 4928.143(B)(2)(c) says that as part of an electric security plan the plan may provide or include, and it lists a number of things, one of them being the establishment of a nonbypassable surcharge for the life of a generating facility that is owned or operated by an electric distribution utility. That's what the Ohio Revised Code says.
 - Q. And --

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- EXAMINER PRICE: So the answer to your question is no, no CRES provider can get those.
- Q. And under an ESP -
 EXAMINER PRICE: I've got a question pending.
 - MS. BOJKO: I'm sorry.

1 EXAMINER PRICE: So the answer to her 2 question is no, no CRES provider can get a 3 nonbypassable --4 THE WITNESS: Not per the current Ohio 5 Revised Code. 6 EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you. 7 MS. BOJKO: Oh, I didn't understand that to be her response. I'm sorry. Can you repeat --8 9 EXAMINER PRICE: You can repeat my 10 question and answer. MS. BOJKO: Well, her prior answer as 11 12 well. 13 (Record read.) MS. BOJKO: I apologize, I didn't mean to 14 15 interrupt the Examiner. 16 (By Ms. Bojko) Just so I'm clear of the response, the answer is no, a CRES provider could not 17 18 come in and get a nonbypassable rider for building a 19 generating facility. 2.0 Not under 4928.143. Α. 21 Q. Okay. 22 Α. Which is what the company has filed 23 under. 24 I'm really not trying to be difficult. I can't hear you back here, I'm sorry. I did not hear 25

the end of your response.

A. I said not under 4928.143, which is the provision that the company has sought the recovery of that rider through.

Q. Okay. Thank you.

And I think Mr. Petricoff talked to you about the AER rider so I don't, these questions were not asked. I'm referring to the AER-N -- N -- rider, and so it's my understanding that you -- that The Dayton Power & Light under the provision of the law that you just stated is proposing to pass these costs on to all customers and, as you just mentioned, that a CRES provider could not pass on AER-N costs to all customers but a CRES provider does have to meet the renewable portfolio standards; is that correct?

- A. I'm not a CRES provider so I haven't looked at it from that perspective, but this section that the company has proposed is under the 4928.143. I don't know if there's another provision that a CRES provider could seek a nonbypassable charge for a new generation facility. I don't know.
- Q. Well, are CRES providers' rates regulated by the Commission?

MR. FARUKI: I'll object. These questions are all asking for legal conclusions and

now she's wandered away from the company's application to ask about the legal requirements for other parties.

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EXAMINER PRICE: She can answer if she knows. It's not a legal conclusion, it is her lay opinion. So she can answer if she knows.

- Q. Your 15 years, I believe you stated, of regulatory experience in front of the Commission, in your opinion as a CRES provider or, to your knowledge, has a CRES provider ever come in to request the establishment of a rate to charge its customers or a rate -- we'll start with that one -- a rate to charge any of its customers?
- A. CRES providers are permitted to charge whatever prices they want to.
- Q. That wasn't my question. Has a CRES provider ever filed an application before the Commission and gotten approval of charging a specific rate to the customer?
- A. Not that I'm aware of, but that doesn't mean that they can't. There may be, they may find some way to apply to the Commission and ask for recovery of their own generation facility.
- Q. Okay. Ms. Seger-Lawson, in your 15 years of experience has a CRES provider ever come into the

Commission to apply for a rate that's charged to all customers, Dayton Power & Light's customers, FirstEnergy's customers, AEP's customers, all customers including their own customers?

A. No, but you asked me could they. And I guess I'm saying I don't know. There may be something that they could look at that they could try and do that.

MS. BOJKO: Your Honor, I'll move to strike the answer. I asked "in your experience has this ever occurred to your knowledge."

MR. FARUKI: Your Honor, it was appropriate for her to explain what she does and does not know on these kinds of questions that begin "Has a CRES provider ever."

EXAMINER PRICE: That was an awfully broad question. Your motion to strike is denied.

Q. I still don't think my question was answered, Ms. Seger-Lawson.

To your knowledge, are you aware of any proceeding where a CRES provider has come before the Commission to seek a nonbypassable rider to be charged to all customers in a particular service territory or to all Ohio customers?

MR. FARUKI: Objection. Asked and

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answered. She said "no."

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EXAMINER PRICE: She hasn't said no yet and I think counsel is trying to elicit a "yes" or "no" question. I gave her the broad answer the first time, but now she should answer "yes" or "no" or explain why she cannot.

- A. No, they have historically not done that.
- Q. And assuming that the Commission approves DP&L's proposal for an AER-N, nonbypassable, rider to all customers in Dayton Power & Light's service territory and a customer shops, would they also have to pay for -- a compliance cost through the CRES provider?

I'll withdraw. We need to take a step back. I apologize. Something Mr. Petricoff said, I was hoping we could skip that step but by the look on your face, we're not going to skip that step.

Are CRES providers required to meet renewable portfolio standards?

- A. Yes.
- Q. So even if the Commission approves a nonbypassable charge to all customers in Dayton

 Power & Light's service territory in order to have

 Dayton Power & Light recover its costs for building the solar facility that you use to meet your

renewable portfolio standard requirements, CRES customers will also have to pay those renewable portfolio charges to the CRES provider.

A. Yes.

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- Q. And, to your knowledge, could DP&L currently sell its solar renewable energy credits in the REC market today?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. To your knowledge, in your regulatory history, have you -- are you aware of a solar developer coming in and asking for recovery of its cost to build a solar facility?
 - A. No.
- Q. And does a solar developer also sell its solar renewable energy credits in the same market that you just stated Dayton Power & Light could sell its RECs into?
- A. Yes, but you asked me if they could, if DP&L could sell those RECs, and the answer is yes. But I don't think that we would because we can hold on to those RECs and they don't expire. So I don't anticipate that the company would be selling those RECs into the market.
- Q. Do you know whether any electric utility company in the state of Ohio, an EDU just like

yourself, has ever sold RECs into the REC market in Ohio?

A. I don't know.

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Q. In going back to my developers hypothetical, if they are selling in the same market that you have stated Dayton Power & Light could, now whether you choose to or not, you could, they would be selling in the same market; is that right?

EXAMINER PRICE: I'm not sure she's asked exactly the same question so I'll overrule the objection.

MR. FARUKI: Object. Asked and answered.

THE WITNESS: Could you repeat the question?

(Record read.)

- A. Presumably, yes.
- Q. Presumably there's an Ohio -- is there an Ohio SREC market, Ms. Seger-Lawson?
- A. Yes, but we could sell into PJM, we could sell them into MISO. I'm not sure in your hypothetical what market we're selling them into.
- Q. Forget the hypothetical. There is a solar renewable energy credit market for in-state Ohio solar RECs today; is that correct?
 - A. Yes, people need Ohio solar RECs today.

Q. So when we talk about Dayton Power & Light or any electric utility being able to sell solar RECs into the market, they sell it into the same Ohio in-state solar renewable energy credit market that any solar developer that has a generating facility in Ohio would also sell into. There's not multiple markets, right?

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A. I guess the reason I'm pausing is because we could sell them to PJM or we could sell them within MISO, so there are sort of two different markets. It's the same Ohio solar RECs, but -
EXAMINER PRICE: Ms. Seger-Lawson, is there more than one market you can sell your RECs into?

THE WITNESS: Yes, I think there is.

Q. Ms. Seger-Lawson, you believe that there are two separate markets? You think that Ohio's solar market -- solar RECs can be sold in PJM as Ohio solar credits?

MR. FARUKI: Object. Asked and answered.

Q. Or are you --

EXAMINER PRICE: She hasn't answered this question yet.

A. I believe we can register them with PJM or with MISO and we can sell them in either market.

Q. Okay.

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MS. BOJKO: I actually was going to add something to my question before the objection to clarify.

- Q. Is it your understanding that there are two tracking systems that you can register and track your solar RECs to? And isn't that distinguishable from the market that they can be sold into?
- A. I guess when I think of market, I think of PJM or MISO, and I think that those are two separate markets.
- Q. You are aware that there's a solar carve-out in the current law for Ohio in-state solar RECs.
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And so regardless of where you register your RECs, whether it's in PJM, GATS is the system it's called in PJM, or in the MISO tracking system, that if you are going to sell your RECs in Ohio to meet Ohio compliance for in-state Ohio solar RECs, those RECs would be competing against each other; is that fair?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And developers that sell into that same market that we just established would thus be

competing with anybody else that sells their solar renewable energy credits into the market; is that correct?

A. Yes.

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Q. And solar developers or CRES providers that happen to build a solar generating facility or even another EDU -- scratch that. Let's start over. Strike that question.

A solar developer that sells its SRECs into the Ohio market or another CRES provider that builds a solar generating facility and sells its RECs into the Ohio in-state solar market cannot get the same cost recovery that Dayton Power & Light has applied for in this case; is that correct?

A. Perhaps. But that doesn't change what the law says that the utility can apply for.

EXAMINER PRICE: Don't interrupt the witness. You can make your motion to strike if you don't like -- if you think her answer is nonresponsive.

MS. BOJKO: Okay. I move to strike -- EXAMINER PRICE: Granted.

MS. BOJKO: -- her response as nonresponsive.

EXAMINER PRICE: I understand. It's

1 granted.

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Ms. Seger-Lawson, please answer the question.

MS. BOJKO: Can you repeat the question, please?

(Record read.)

- A. That's correct.
- Q. And regardless of the outcome of this proceeding, it is Dayton Power & Light's intent moving forward to use any renewable energy credits generated from the solar facility to meet compliance with the RPS standards that are in 4928.64; is that correct?

A. Yes.

MS. BOJKO: Thank you, your Honor. No further questions.

EXAMINER PRICE: Just to be clear, your answer was regardless of the outcome of this proceeding, you intend to use the output from Yankee for solar -- for compliance with the RPS standards.

THE WITNESS: Yes. But if we aren't granted the authority to charge a nonbypassable charge for Yankee, we would charge the cost of the solar RECs through the AER.

EXAMINER PRICE: Okay. That's more clear

to me than what you said before. Thank you.

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Do you want to take back your "I'm done, your Honor"?

MS. BOJKO: Yes.

EXAMINER PRICE: You may take it back.

MS. BOJKO: I'm sorry, could you read her last response back, please?

EXAMINER PRICE: Question and answer, please.

(Record read.)

- Q. (By Ms. Bojko) Just to finish your statement, to meet the renewable portfolio standard compliance requirements in the law; is that correct?
- A. I'm not sure that I understand the distinction that you're making.
- Q. The reason you would use the output of the solar generating facility of solar renewable energy credits in order to satisfy DP&L's renewable portfolio standard obligations under 4928.64?
- A. And if we didn't get recovery of the facility through the nonbypassable charge, we would charge that cost through the AER.
- Q. In order to meet the renewable portfolio standard requirements, that's why you would do that; is that correct?

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1	A. Yes.
2	MS. BOJKO: Thank you.
3	Nothing further, your Honor.
4	EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Williams?
5	MR. WILLIAMS: Thank you, your Honor.
6	
7	CROSS-EXAMINATION
8	By Mr. Williams:
9	Q. Good afternoon, Ms. Seger-Lawson.
10	Could you please turn to page 17 of your
11	rebuttal testimony. And refer to line 5.
12	At lines 5 through 7 you testify that
13	DP&L proposed certain competitive enhancements
14	because it received feedback from CRES providers
15	about some of the enhancements that they would like
16	to see. Correct?
17	A. Yes.
18	Q. IGS, Interstate Gas Supply, also provided
19	feedback about including the purchase of receivables
20	program, didn't it?
21	A. That was through a settlement discussion,
22	so I'm not sure if I can or should say.
23	Q. Without disclosing where or how you were

made aware of the feedback, you can say that you

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1 A. Yes.

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- Q. Staying on page 17 and referring now to line 2, you testified that DP&L receives no benefit itself from the six competitive enhancements, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. Referring now to line 8, you testify that DP&L, nevertheless, agreed to implement these competitive enhancements, correct?
- A. Assuming we received cost recovery through this case, yes.
- Q. You can't tell me any specific criteria that you evaluated to determine which enhancements to implement, can you?
- A. No. As we discussed last night, we had discussions internally and evaluated the laundry list that we received from all the CRES providers and identified ones that we would be willing to implement.
- Q. But, to be clear, you cannot now point me to any specific criteria that you evaluated in making that determination, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. Neither can you point me to any specific criteria that you evaluated to determine why not to

implement a purchase of receivables program, can you?

- A. Actually, yes, I can. We've had a number of conversations about purchase of receivables; we have found that they are programming intensive, very costly, provides no benefit to the company, and, more importantly, provides no benefit to customers.
- Q. Do you have a copy of your deposition with you, Ms. Seger-Lawson, from last night?
 - A. Yes.

Q. Could you please turn to page 84.

Starting at line 8, please tell me if I read this correctly:

Question: "Okay. And when you say 'based on what we thought would make sense,' is that a subjective standard based on something personal to you or some feeling, whatever the case may be, or can you cite me to some objective elemental criteria that you looked at and said for these reasons we collect these six?"

Answer: "I don't have a list of criteria, if that's what you're asking."

MR. FARUKI: Objection. It's not impeaching. The last question was different, your Honor. He started out asking about what the company selected. She answered that. But the question she

was just asked that he's attempting to impeach was about what the company rejected, and that answer doesn't deal with that.

EXAMINER PRICE: Sustained.

- Q. So you're testifying that you did not evaluate any specific criteria in determining to implement the six competitive enhancements that you agreed to implement but you somehow evaluated specific criteria to determine which programs not to implement.
 - A. Yes.

MR. WILLIAMS: Nothing further, your

Honor.

14 EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you.

15 Mr. Darr?

MR. DARR: Thank you, your Honor.

17 EXAMINER PRICE: Actually, Mr. Darr,

18 before we go on to you I just want to ask

19 Ms. Seger-Lawson a question I asked the witness today

20 earlier, and that goes back to sort of the question

21 that competitive enhancements don't appear to have

22 anybody that's interested enough to pay for them, do

23 they?

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24 THE WITNESS: No.

25 EXAMINER PRICE: And so as I asked OCC,

2311 1 if the choice were the company to implement the 2 competitive enhancements and pay for them or not 3 implement the competitive enhancements at all, which 4 choice would the company choose? 5 THE WITNESS: We would not implement them. 6 7 EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you. Now, Mr. Darr. 8 9 Mr. Williams, do you want to take back your "no further questions"? I let Ms. Bojko do it, 10 I'll let you do it too. 11 12 MR. WILLIAMS: Thank you. May I have a 13 moment to ruminate on your offer? 14 EXAMINER PRICE: Not too long. MS. BOJKO: Your Honor. 15 16 Ms. Seger-Lawson, I can't hear you back 17 here. So I'm sorry for the interrupting, it's 18 because we can't hear you. 19 EXAMINER PRICE: The witness will project 20 her voice --21 MS. BOJKO: Thank you. 22 EXAMINER PRICE: -- for the duration of 23 her cross. 24 MR. WILLIAMS: No, in fact, your Honor, I 25 think I am done.

1 EXAMINER PRICE: Excellent.

2 Mr. Darr, you've waited patiently.

MR. DARR: Thank you, your Honor.

CROSS-EXAMINATION

By Mr. Darr:

- Q. Turning to page 1 of your testimony you state that DP&L has a history of providing below market generation rates to customers. And I think we learned earlier today that you did not make a comparison of this sort versus market prices is that correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. I take it from your statement, however, that you identify market prices that were higher than the SSO rates that were approved as part of the ETP and RSP settlements; is that correct?
- A. My statement that the rates were below market is reflective of the fact that there was little choice that occurred in our service territory.
- Q. Well, in fact, there was almost no market in your service territory, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. In fact, when you filed your, what I'll call the first RSP in Case No. 02-2779, did you not

represent that the market was undeveloped such that that was the reason why -- and that as a result prices may exceed the unbundled generation prices that DP&L was then offering?

A. That's correct.

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- Q. And, in part, some of this was driven by the fact that there was no regional transmission organizations at the time, correct?
 - A. I don't know that I made that conclusion.
- Q. Well, are you aware of the fact that the company represented that to the Commission at the time?
- A. I'd have to go back and review those documents.
- Q. Well, I think we'll have an opportunity to do that.

MR. DARR: With the Court's permission,

I'd like to have a document marked as IEU Exhibit 29.

EXAMINER PRICE: So marked.

MR. DARR: With the Bench's permission.

EXAMINER PRICE: You can approach.

(EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Darr, if you do have a lot of documents, do you want to give all of them to her at once?

2314 1 MR. DARR: I'm not sure, your Honor. 2 EXAMINER PRICE: Okay. No problem. 3 at a time is fine. We're doing just fine on time. Ms. Yost stuck to her cross-examination estimate and 4 5 saved the day. MR. ALEXANDER: 6 Hey. 7 MS. YOST: I saved the day, Trevor. EXAMINER PRICE: As did FES. 8 9 MS. YOST: Tomorrow's your day. 10 MR. SHARKEY: Day after day we're quick, 11 quick, quick, we get no appreciation, they come in on 12 time once or twice and they get all the love. How 13 did this happen? 14 (Laughter.) 15 EXAMINER PRICE: I think the Bench has been quite laudatory of you sticking to your 16 17 estimates the last three days. 18 MR. SHARKEY: Thank you, your Honor, now I feel more loved. 19 20 MS. BOJKO: Your Honor, you're still on 21 the record, do you know that? 22 (By Mr. Darr) Do you have in front of you what's been marked IEU No. 29? 23 24 It isn't marked but I can mark it that Α. 25 way, yes.

- Q. Do you recognize this as the application in Case No. 02-2779-EL-ATA?
 - A. Yes.

- Q. And, for the record, this is the first what became a rate stabilization plan, correct?
- A. I refer personally to the extent -- the market development period case, the MDP.
- Q. And in this proposal it was DP&L's intention to, and in fact they did request that the MDP, the market development period, be extended through 2005, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. The reason for that, as set out in the application is, in part, the lack of a competitive market in the region, correct? In the DP&L region. Specifically looking at paragraph 6(g) on page 3.
 - A. Yes, that's one of the reasons stated.
- Q. Another reason that you were requesting this extension was because of concerns demonstrated by the California experience; do you see that in paragraph 6(d) on page 3?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. And the California experience was what?
- A. That was where Electric Choice had been introduced in California and market prices were

climbing out of control, in my opinion.

- Q. Specifically in paragraph (f) you indicate that the prices resulting from going to market may exceed DP&L's unbundled generation rate, correct?
 - A. Yes.

- Q. In paragraph 7 you conclude that the market at this point is dysfunctional, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And, finally, in paragraph 8 you see on page 4 that DP&L's representing that if, quote, "If DP&L were to end the MDP, and thus as required by statute, implement market-based retail rates, it is unclear what 'market' the market-based rates would be tied to or how the retail market-based rates would be -- should be established," correct?
 - A. I'm sorry, where was that?
- Q. It would be top of page 4, first complete sentence.
 - A. Yes, I see that.
- Q. And, in fact, the Commission subsequently granted your request in Case No. 02-2779 to extend the market development period through the end of 2005, correct?
 - A. Yes.

- Q. And in the orders approving that you were also directed to charge a price called the market-based standard service offer to begin after the conclusion of the MDP, correct?
- A. I believe we, through a stipulation, agreed that our MDP would end at the end of 2005 like other Ohio utilities, and then we would go into a rate stabilization period that would go from -- beginning of 2006 through 2008.
- Q. And included as part of that is this MBSSO, or market based standard service offer, correct?
 - A. Yes, that's correct.
- Q. And this was the price that DP&L was authorized to charge as its generation rates in the post market development period, correct?
- A. Yes. And they were DP&L's, what we call standard service offer rates today, same rates, and they were deemed market based because parties did not want us to conduct a competitive bid.
- Q. And, in fact, the Commission specifically made a finding at that point that the rates that it was approving were the market based standard service offer satisfying the statute, correct?
 - A. Yes.

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1	Q. Now, that market based standard service
2	offer also allowed DP&L to incorporate any
3	transmission charges approved by FERC, correct?
4	A. I believe at that time transmission was
5	nonbypassable in DP&L's service territory.
6	Q. That doesn't really answer my question.
7	You were permitted under this order to
8	modify your rates to accommodate changes in FERC
9	transmission rates, correct? Do you recall?
10	A. I'd have to I'd have to look at the
11	documents to see what we were authorized to do.
12	MR. DARR: May I approach?
13	EXAMINER PRICE: You may.
14	MR. DARR: I assume based on prior
15	rulings we're not going to mark this as an exhibit or
16	seek admission, correct?
17	EXAMINER PRICE: A Commission order?
18	MR. DARR: Yes.
19	EXAMINER PRICE: That's correct.
20	A. Okay, I see what you're referring to.
21	Q. Am I correct that DP&L was authorized to
22	adjust its transmission rates to incorporate certain
23	applicable FERC-approved transmission rates?
24	A. Yes. That was part of the stipulation

and that was because DP&L had not yet joined an RTO.

- Q. And as we discussed earlier, your distribution rates at this point were frozen, correct?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And generation rates were going to continue with exact -- with one exception?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And that exception was the inclusion of 11 percent RSS with the 11 percent calculated based on the generation rates as they existed on January 1, 2004, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Now, these rates could also be reviewed to determine whether or not they remained market based, correct? And I'm speaking now specifically with regard to the generation rate.
- A. I'm sorry, can I have the question read back?
 - Q. Let me restate it.

The rates were subject to review and could be tested against a competitive bidding process, correct?

- A. I don't remember that.
- Q. If it would help refresh your recollection, take a look at the end of the paragraph

on page 13.

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EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Darr --

Q. The long paragraph at the bottom of the page.

EXAMINER PRICE: -- do you have a copy of that for the Bench?

MR. DARR: Certainly.

EXAMINER PRICE: I'm feeling left out here.

- A. Yes, this says that the Commission may order a competitive bidding process to I guess measure whether or not DP&L's rates are within market range.
- Q. So the concern, if I understand it correctly, was that if market prices as demonstrated by competitive bid were below DP&L's then-authorized market based standard service offer, then the Commission could come back in and terminate the RSP, correct?
- A. I'm not clear, based on what this says, whether or not they would terminate all aspects of the ESP or if they would do something else.
- Q. At this time it wouldn't have been the ESP, so let's make sure the record is clear on that.
 - A. I'm sorry. If they would terminate the

rate plan. It's not clear to me based on what this says.

- Q. Well, for the record, doesn't the order state in the last sentence of the paragraph we were looking at on page 13 "The Commission may also terminate all provisions of the stipulation and order DP&L to proceed according to the post MDP rules established by the Commission"?
- A. Yes, that's what it says, but I wasn't -it's not clear as to if that's -- if that's directly
 related to the process of conducting a competitive
 bid.
 - Q. Fair enough.

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Now, in 2005 the RSP arrangement was modified again, correct?

A. In 2005 there was a requirement that we demonstrate the cost increases that the company had incurred prior to charging the RSS.

EXAMINER PRICE: What types of costs were those?

THE WITNESS: They were fuel and environmental related.

- Q. And you filed a case in 2005 which ultimately became Case No. 05-276-EL-AIR, correct?
 - A. Yes.

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1	Q. And this would be the, do you refer to
2	this as the RSP case?
3	A. Yes.
4	Q. Just so we're on the same page.
5	A. Okay.
6	Q. And this case was also resolved by a
7	stipulation, correct?
8	A. Yes.
9	Q. Now I want to explore with you
10	your contemporaneous impression of the development of
11	the market in 2005. Now, in that case you filed
12	testimony in support of the stipulation, correct?
13	A. Yes.
14	MR. DARR: I'd like to have marked as IEU
15	Exhibit 30 another document, your Honor.
16	EXAMINER PRICE: It will be so marked.
17	(EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)
18	Q. Do you have in front of you what's been
19	marked IEU-Ohio Exhibit 30?
20	A. Yes.
21	Q. And could you identify this for us,
22	please?
23	A. This is my testimony in support of the
24	stipulation and recommendation in Case No.
25	05-276-EL-AIR.

Q. And if you turn to page 2, line 32, there's a question "Can you describe the current market conditions in DP&L's service territory?" And then we have your response which goes from page 2 through the bottom of page 3, correct?

A. Yes, that's correct.

- Q. And without belaboring this too much, we can pretty much conclude that there was not a whole lot going on in the DP&L service territory in terms of competition, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. In fact, you report there are four unaffiliated CRES providers, I'm now looking at page 3, line 47, who are currently registered to conduct business, only one is actually providing competitive retail service to customers and one of the four is leaving Dodge, correct?
 - A. Yes, essentially that's what it says.
- Q. And if we go to the bottom of the page, again page 3 of this exhibit, line 57, you see that "there is only one CRES Provider that is unaffiliated with DP&L that is serving seven small business customers in DP&L's service territory, reflecting .03 percent of the retail electric sales of DP&L's system."

2324 1 And that was your testimony in that case, 2 correct? 3 Α. Yep. 4 EXAMINER PRICE: In fact, though, when 5 you look at your fifth point, there were thousands of residential customers that were interested in 6 7 switching. 8 THE WITNESS: Yes. 9 EXAMINER PRICE: And no CRES provider bid on those thousands of residential customers despite 10 extremely low customer acquisition costs. 11 12 THE WITNESS: Right. 13 MR. DARR: You actually anticipated my next question. 14 Sorry. 15 EXAMINER PRICE: 16 MR. DARR: Thank you. 17 (By Mr. Darr) Now, in 2005 DP&L initiated 18 the meetings with the signatory parties to extend the 19 rate stabilization plan, correct? 2.0 If it helps, take a look at page 5, line 21 85. 22 Α. And what was the question? It was DP&L that initiated the settlement 23 Q.

A. Yes. We initiated the settlement

discussions, correct?

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discussions in this case.

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- Q. And it was DP&L that circulated the settlement among the parties?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And is it fair to say that, again, the rates remained frozen in the DP&L system through 2010? That was part of the agreement, correct?
- A. Yes. But I guess I would add that the parties to that case wanted us to extend those rates and because of the lack of switching, DP&L's rates were below market.
- MR. DARR: Again, your Honor, I'd move to strike, nonresponsive to the question, everything after "yes."

EXAMINER PRICE: Granted.

- Q. Now, in terms of the rate plan that emerged from the RSP, this concluded a continuation of the standard service offer also known as the market based standard service offer, correct?
- A. I'm not sure if we still referred to it as that in this case or not.
- Q. Take a look at page 6, I believe it's line 102. Is the answer to my question "yes"?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. You also continued the unavoidable rate

stabilization charge which was 11 percent of DP&L's generation rate, correct?

- A. This stipulation established the rate stabilization charge and we began charging it the following year.
- Q. And it was 11 percent of the existing generation rate, correct?
 - A. Yes.

- Q. You also added an environmental investment rider at this time, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And for the beginning period of the stabilization rider, that charge was going to be nonbypassable, correct?
- A. The rate stabilization charge was nonbypassable. The EIR was initially going to be nonbypassable, but the Commission changed that in the order.
- Q. And, in fact, the change or modification that the Commission granted was that in the last two years of the charge it would be bypassable, correct?
- A. Actually, they made the whole thing bypassable.
- Q. Once again, the Commission retained authority to terminate the rate stabilization plan if

the market-based rates did not reasonably reflect the rates established by the stipulation, correct?

- A. I'm not sure. I don't see that.
- Q. Well, is there -- would the order help you recall?
 - A. I just, I don't see it in this document.
- Q. No, you won't find it in there. Which brings me to my second question.

Do you have any current recollection of whether or not the Commission retained jurisdiction to terminate the RSP terms?

- A. I don't know.
- Q. Would taking a look at the order help you recall?
 - A. Yes.

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EXAMINER PRICE: Let's hope the order thoroughly summarized the stip.

- Q. Take a look at pages 3 and 4, I think it's paragraph 6 of the summary.
- A. Page 4, paragraph 6 states, in part, "the Commission may terminate the rate stabilization period and trigger a competitive bidding process if market-based rates do not reasonably reflect the rates established by the stipulation."
 - Q. And it's fair to say at this point that,

at least within the DP&L service territory, a market for generation services was somewhat ill-liquid?

THE WITNESS: I'm sorry, can you reread

(Record read.)

- A. I'm not sure what you mean by "ill-liquid."
 - Q. Undeveloped.

the question?

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- A. Yes. I mean, the Commission never did a competitive bid to measure whether or not our rates were within market. And if our rates were below market, they wouldn't conduct the competitive bid.
- Q. Now, you discussed with Mr. Pritchard the other day that DP&L was authorized under the ETP to collect certain transition charges, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And those transition charges included both those related to what generally have become known in the parlance as stranded costs and some of it was related to -- stranded costs related to generation resources and some related to regulatory assets, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And, in fact, DP&L, with Commission authorization, collected those RTC and CTC charges

during the first three years of its electric transition plan, correct?

A. Yes, that's correct.

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- Q. And then it continued to collect those charges because they were rolled up into the market based standard service offer by the 2002 case, correct?
- A. No. I believe there was a Commission order that said there will no longer be transition charges. So I'm not sure --
- Q. The amount was included in the -
 MR. FARUKI: Your Honor, I don't think
 she was done with her answer.

EXAMINER PRICE: Okay. Let's finish your answer if you want and then we'll come back and ask a question.

MR. DARR: I apologize for interrupting, I thought she was done.

MR. FARUKI: May I have the question and so much of her answer read back?

EXAMINER PRICE: You may.

(Record read.)

- A. So at some point the company no longer collected transition charges.
 - Q. Did it collect an equivalent amount as

part of its market based standard service offer, if you know?

- A. I don't know.
- Q. We can go back and check the orders to see how that was handled, correct?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And is it fair to say that as prices were increased, for example the inclusion of the RSC, that there was no adjustment in the base generation prices for the collection of that RSC?
- A. There was a separate charge established for the RSC.
- Q. And that was over and above the existing generation prices, correct?
- A. Yes. We demonstrated that there were cost increases for fuel and environmental over and above a base amount.
- Q. And would it be fair to say that there's no testimony that you're offering today that the unweighted average annual ROE of DP&L for the period 2001 through 2011 was any more or less than 19.4 percent? Correct?
 - A. I don't know what the ROEs were.
- Q. Now, at page 5 of your testimony you indicate that IEU has taken some inconsistent

positions with regard to structural separation in this case. Am I correctly summarizing that?

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- A. Yes, I believe that IEU is taking a inconsistent position in this case as it did in 2007.
- Q. And it's fair to say that the General Assembly did not repeal, it did modify but it did not repeal the section that you're referring -- that Mr. Randazzo was referring to, correct?
 - A. I think that it did, actually.
 - Q. It repealed that section?
- A. The section that he was specifically relating to was whether or not utilities have the ability to transfer their generation assets without seeking approval from the PUCO.
- Q. Right. And the section was modified, if you know, was modified to require Commission review, correct?
 - A. Right. So I think --
- Q. The section wasn't stricken from the code.
 - A. Right.
- Q. I didn't think this was going to be this hard, but I think we got confused on the word "repealed."

Can you point to me a specific provision

or line in IEU's testimony that says that IEU is requesting or -- the Commission to find that DP&L should transfer its assets to a third party?

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- A. I'm sorry, can I get that question again?
- Q. Sure. Let me rephrase it because it was a little clunky.

Can you point to me any place in Mr. Murray's testimony, Mr. Hess's testimony, or Mr. Bowser's testimony where IEU has taken the position that generation assets should be structurally separated?

- A. I understood that to be IEU's testimony. I don't have in front of me a cite, but I understood it in this case that IEU was taking the position that we should have transferred generation assets a long time ago.
- Q. And, again, I'm asking for a specific reference; can you give that to me today?

MR. FARUKI: I'll object. She just said she doesn't have the testimony in front of her.

EXAMINER PRICE: I'm going to sustain the objection.

MR. DARR: Fine, I'll move on, your
Honor.

EXAMINER PRICE: Just to be clear, if you

had the testimony in front of you, could you show us the cite or you just don't -- the answer you're giving is that was your overall impression and you don't have any knowledge of a specific cite?

THE WITNESS: That was my overall impression and I'd have to look through it to find what gave me that impression.

- Q. You rely on the -- I want to move on to the, and I'm -- I want to move on to the reconciliation rider. You rely on the FirstEnergy and Duke proceedings as a basis for the conclusion that the Commission has allowed a circuit breaker provision to be put in place. This is page 6, line 16 of your testimony. Correct?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And both of those cases were stipulated, correct?
 - A. I don't know that.
- Q. Well, the first case, the Duke case is 11-3549, are you aware of whether or not that case was stipulated?
 - A. Yes, that was stipulated.
 - Q. And did you review that stipulation?
 - A. Yes, I did.
 - Q. So you're aware that the stipulation

states that it's submitted for the purposes of those proceedings only and neither this stipulation nor any Commission order considering a stipulation shall be deemed binding in any other proceeding, nor shall this stipulation or any such order be offered or relied upon in any other proceedings except as necessary to enforce the terms of this stipulation? Do you recall that provision?

- A. I understand that provision to apply to those parties that signed it.
- Q. That wasn't my question, ma'am.

 Are you aware that that stipulation contains that provision?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And I think we can agree that DP&L's ESP proceeding is not a proceeding to enforce the terms of the Duke stipulation, correct?
- A. I was simply looking at if as guidance as to whether or not a provision that the company would propose would be acceptable.
- Q. Again, not an answer to my question.

 My question was: Can we agree that

 DP&L's ESP proceeding is not a proceeding to enforce
 the terms of the Duke stipulation?
 - A. That's correct.

- Q. DP&L is not a party to that compromise, correct?
 - A. That's correct.

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- Q. Now, did you -- other than the circuit breaker provision, did you review any of the other provisions of that settlement?
- A. I read the whole thing when it was submitted.
- Q. So you're aware that Duke limited its -the term of its ESP to a period that would extend no
 further than May 31st, 2015, correct?
- A. I would have to review the document before I could agree to that.
- Q. Well, I have a copy of the stipulation here. Would you like to review it?
- A. If you're going to ask me more questions about what it contains, yes.
- Q. Sure. Directing your attention to page 4, paragraph 1.A.
- 20 EXAMINER PRICE: Did you want to mark 21 this, Mr. Darr?
- MR. DARR: It depends on how you want to handle it, your Honor.
- EXAMINER PRICE: If you're going to ask
 us to take administrative notice of it, we would like

it marked. If you just want to have her see if it refreshes her recollection and you're not going to seek administrative notice, then we don't need to.

MR. DARR: I think we can do this by administrative notice.

EXAMINER PRICE: Okay.

MR. DARR: But I am going to have a number of questions about what's contained in this treatment.

EXAMINER PRICE: We'll go ahead and mark this as IEU 31.

(EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

- Q. Do you have in front of you what's been marked as IEU 31?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And is this the stipulation that you reviewed for the Duke case?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. This is the stipulation that you're relying upon for the reference to the circuit breaker testimony starting on page 6, line 16, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And am I correct that the stipulation provided that it would terminate on 5/31/15?
- MR. FARUKI: I'm sorry, your Honor, may I

have the reference again to a page?

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MR. DARR: Sure. Page 4, paragraph 1.A.

MR. FARUKI: Thank you.

- A. Yes, it says that ESP term will be through May 31st, 2015.
- Q. And would you agree that in paragraph 1.B. Duke agreed to use auction-based pricing after 5/31/15 if no new standard service offer was in place?
- A. I think what it says is if this stipulation is not accepted or if it's modified and Duke withdraws the application, then it would use auction-based pricing.
- Q. So if there was no new SSO in place, the auction pricing would continue, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Duke also agreed to procure all of its supply through an auction to set rates based on the auction clearing prices pursuant to section 2.A. and C. found on page 7, correct?
 - A. I'm sorry, what was the question again?
- Q. Am I correct that Duke agreed to procure all supply through an auction and to set rates based on the auction clearing prices pursuant to section 2, subsections A and C?

A. Yes.

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- Q. Duke also agreed that currently-owned Duke generation would not participate in the SSO auction according to section 2.F. on page 9.
- A. Section F says "Affiliates and subsidiaries of Duke shall be permitted to participate and compete in SSO auctions..."
- Q. Yeah, and if you go down a little bit further, the line beginning "Notwithstanding the above," would you look at that.
- A. Yes, they agreed that for a period of time they would not participate in the SSO auctions.
- Q. Duke also agreed to supply capacity resources to PJM for CRES providers pursuant to Section 4.A. on page 12, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Duke also agreed to terminate its FRR election pursuant to section 5.A. on page 13, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Now, for all of these things Duke secured a nonbypassable rider of \$110 million annually, correct?
- MR. FARUKI: I'll object to the form.

 It, purports -- when he says "for all these things,"

it's describing the quid pro quo and she hasn't had time to review all of this to tell if that's so.

EXAMINER PRICE: Sustained. Can you rephrase it?

MR. DARR: Sure.

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Q. Duke secured an agreement to a nonbypassable rider of \$110 million annually, correct?

MR. FARUKI: Is there a page reference, your Honor?

MR. DARR: Pages 15 and 16.

- A. Yes, that's correct.
- Q. Duke also made several community commitments as part of this agreement, correct? These would be found on pages 15 through 25.
 - A. Yes, I recall that.
- Q. Finally, Duke, at page 25, agreed to transfer its generation assets on or before December 31st, 2014, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And are you aware of any modifications as to the provisions that we've just discussed that were ordered by the Commission with regard to this stipulation?
 - A. I don't know. I'd have to look at the

order.

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- Q. Are you aware of any modifications of the statement that the stipulation shall not be deemed binding in any other proceeding nor shall it be offered or relied upon in any other proceeding?
 - A. I don't know.
 - Q. I'm sorry, I missed your answer.
 - A. I don't know.
- Q. Now, are you aware that the FirstEnergy provision that you mention in your testimony concerning circuit breakers was also the result of a stipulation?
 - A. I believe that it was.
- Q. And this would be in Case No. 12-20 -- excuse me, 12-1230-EL-SSO, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Did you review that stipulation in preparing your testimony?
- A. I don't remember reviewing that stipulation. I remember looking at the tariff sheet that was handed to me before.
- Q. Are you aware that the stipulation contains a provision in it that it too is submitted for the purpose of that proceeding only and is not deemed binding in any other proceeding and except as

otherwise provided herein, nor is it to be offered or relied upon in any other proceeding except as necessary to enforce the terms of the stipulation?

A. I don't know.

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- Q. Is it fair to say you don't know any of the other terms that are contained in terms of the commitments made by FirstEnergy or the obligations undertaken by customers with regard to that stipulation?
- A. It's been a long time since I reviewed the stipulation for FirstEnergy.
 - Q. So you have reviewed it.
 - A. Yes.
- Q. But you don't recall currently what the terms of that stipulation are; is that correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. If we wanted to figure that out, rather than go through that process again with this stipulation as we just did with Duke, we could look at that stipulation and identify the different provisions in it, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And we could also look at the Commission's order and determine whether or not any of those major provisions in that stipulation,

including the one with regard to use of it, had been adopted and/or modified, correct?

A. Yes.

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- Q. And as we sit here today do you know whether or not any of those major provisions including the one with regard to use of the stipulation were adopted or modified?
 - A. I don't know.
- Q. Now, with regard to the RR, the reconciliation rider, there are existing balances that would be carried over into the future, correct? You've got some reconciliation balances outstanding, correct?
 - A. I'm not sure I follow that question.
 - Q. You've got some unrecovered balances.
- A. We have an unrecovered balance in the TCRR.
 - Q. Do you also have one in the RPM?
 - A. Yes, I believe we do.
- Q. And both of those currently exceed 10 percent; is that correct? The 10 percent threshold that you're recommending?
- A. I haven't focused on the RPM one but it's possible it's above 10 percent.
 - Q. If the Commission granted the order that

created the RR as you're proposed, there would be customers charged for those existing balances who would not currently be liable for those amounts, correct?

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- A. I'm not sure what you mean by "liable for those amounts."
- Q. Well, you would be changing some of the amounts contained in the current uncollected balance, those would be spread out over both nonshopping customers who are currently responsible for them and shopping customers who are currently not responsible for them, correct?
- A. Some of the customers that are currently shopping could have caused those balances to be incurred.
- Q. I understand that you believe that to be the case. We haven't identified any of those customers at this point, have we?
- A. The customers that have recently shopped would have caused those costs to be incurred.
- Q. And we also know from the testimony of Mr. Hoekstra that there are a number of customers who are on multiyear contracts, correct?
 - A. I believe that to be true.
 - Q. And those customers, any of those

customers that are charged and who also have contracts that extend more than one year back, they would not necessarily be -- they would not be responsible under the current rate structure for those charges, correct?

- A. I would have to track the deferral balances back to give you a fair answer on that.
- Q. As we sit here today those customers would not be responsible for the deferral balance, correct?
- A. Those customers are not responsible for paying the bypassable charges in place today.
- Q. The question -- your answer was better than my question. They could not be charged, could they, under the current tariff structure?
 - A. No.

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- Q. You currently file annually to true up your TCRR; is that correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And I believe you indicated earlier today in response to a question, I believe from Mr. Alexander, that you do a mid-year check-in; is that correct?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. And when you did that mid-year check-in,

you chose not to file an additional proceeding with the Commission to modify your TCRR, correct?

- A. When I think of the mid-year check-in, I think of two years back when we did actually modify the rate, so I can't recall whether the mid-year check-in happens every year or if it was just that year.
- Q. I assume you monitor these numbers pretty closely, correct?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And at some point over the past year you realized that whatever efforts you had made to burn down that deferral were not working, correct?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. That was "yes"?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And when you recognized that, you did not file for a modification of your TCRR, correct?
- A. We did not in the most recent year but we did in the year prior.
- Q. And in both years you ended up with what looks like an \$8 million balance, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Now, you indicate that Mr. Bowser, with regard to the AER-N on page 11, line 17 of your

testimony, misconstrues the requirements of section 4928.143(B)(2)(c) which provides that no surcharge should be authorized unless, and then I'm quoting you, "there is a need for the facility based on resource planning projections submitted by the EDU."

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Am I correct that the phrase that you quote from the statute is not the whole sentence in Section 4928.143(B)(2)(c) related to the resource planning requirement?

- A. That's correct, that's only part of the sentence.
- Q. In fact, the whole sentence reads, quote, "However, no surcharge shall be authorized unless the Commission first determines in the proceeding that there is a need for the facility based on resource planning projections submitted by the EDU."

Have I read that correctly? If you can't find yours, I have a copy of it.

A. The sentence says "However, no surcharge shall be authorized unless the Commission first determines in the proceeding that there is need for the facility based on resource planning projections submitted by the electric distribution utility."

And I think that that is enumerated by the Commission's Ohio Administrative Code rules that

say if a utility is seeking authority under divisions (B)(2)(b) of 4928.143, the application must include a description of the projected cost of the proposed facilities, and the need for the proposed facilities must have already been reviewed and determined by the Commission through an integrated resource planning process filed pursuant to 4901:5-5-05 of the Ohio Administrative Code.

- Q. So the answer to my question is, yes, I read that statement correctly.
- A. You read the statement correctly but I believe that it's required by a long-term forecast report.
- Q. And is it fair to say that you're not offering a legal opinion as to whether the statute or the Commission rule that is implementing that statute controls when the rule and the statute apparently conflict?
 - A. I do not agree with that.
 - Q. So you are offering a legal opinion.
 - A. I'm confused by your question.
- Q. I asked you if you were offering a legal opinion as to what happens when a statute and a rule conflict.

EXAMINER PRICE: And she said "I do not

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agree with that."

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MR. DARR: What is she disagreeing with, that she's not offering a legal opinion or --

EXAMINER PRICE: Well, I think you should ask her that question, but I think that the record does not make very clear here as to what you're trying to get at.

MR. DARR: Sure, I'll ask it again.

- Q. Are you offering a legal opinion as to what happens when a statute and a rule potentially conflict?
 - A. I don't know.
- Q. You don't know. You don't know whether or not you're offering a legal opinion?
- A. I don't know what happens when the statute and the Ohio Administrative Code rules conflict.
- Q. So I take it that you are not offering a legal opinion; is that correct?
 - A. I'm not offering a legal opinion.
- Q. Now, in your testimony you state that, and this is on page 12, lines 17 through 20, the costs are bypassable, the statute which applies to the bypassability applies only to administrative costs of purchasing the RECs and the cost of

purchasing the RECs themselves. Did I state that correctly?

- A. I'm sorry, where are you?
- Q. Page 12, lines 17 through 20.

5 THE WITNESS: Could you reread the 6 question?

(Record read.)

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- A. That is my definition for compliance costs.
- Q. And you go on to state that the new generation facility is not a renewable compliance cost, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. If we take a look at Subsection (E) of 4928.64, it refers to all costs incurred by the electric distribution utility in complying with the requirements of that section, correct?
- A. What section of the code were you looking at?
 - Q. 4928.64(E).
- 21 A. I don't think I have that in front of me.
 - Q. I'm sorry?
- 23 A. I don't think I have that in front of me.
- Q. I have a copy for you here.
 - A. I have that section.

- Q. Yeah, and it states that all costs of compliance, correct?
 - A. Yes, again, all compliance costs. Yes.
- Q. So I take it from your meaning that "all costs" means administrative costs of purchasing the RECs and the cost of the RECs.
- A. All costs incurred in complying with the requirements of this section.
- Q. And, again, going back to your testimony, what you mean by that is administrative cost of purchasing the RECs and the cost of the RECs themselves, correct?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. By this interpretation that would specifically exclude the cost of the underlying generation, renewable generation asset, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. So the cost of the credits would be bypassable but the underlying energy assets, such as a solar plant, could be recovered by your interpretation on a nonbypassable basis if it otherwise met the requirements of section 4928.143(B)(2)(c), correct?
 - A. Yes.
 - MR. DARR: I'd like to have a document

1 marked as IEU Exhibit 32.

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2 EXAMINER PRICE: It will be so marked.

(EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

(Discussion off the record.)

EXAMINER PRICE: In all the chaos over 31 you did not give the Bench a copy of 32.

MR. DARR: I needed an extra copy, your Honor, I had to go back and get one.

EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you.

- Q. (By Mr. Darr) Do you have in front of you what's been marked as IEU Exhibit 32?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And these, do you recognize these as the comments filed by Dayton Power & Light Company in Case No. 12-3151-EL-COI?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. I'd like you to turn to page 5 and look under sub (J). Am I correct that DP&L in response to the Commission investigation stated as follows:

 "Senate Bill 221 and specifically the requirement that a certain portion of the utility's load be served" by -- excuse me, "from a renewable energy source are currently bypassable through the Alternative Energy Rider"? Did I read that correctly?

- A. Yes. The compliances costs are bypassable through the AER.
- Q. Do you see anywhere in that first sentence "compliance" or any limitations to the costs that you've identified?
 - A. No.

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Q. If we read on in the next line it states, does it not: "The implication of making the AER a bypassable rider provides a disincentive to both distribution utilities and CRES providers from investing in renewable energy projects or entering into long term renewable energy credit contracts due to the fact that customer switching causes fluctuations in the EDUs and CRES providers renewable requirements."

Did I read that correctly?

- A. Yes.
- Q. And then it specifically requests that the charges be made nonbypassable, correct?
- A. Yes. This is in response to the Commission's investigation as to what changes should be made to current environment, and the suggestion is if you want utilities to invest in renewable generation, you should make them nonbypassable charges.

Q. Moving on to the standard service or, excuse me, the stability service rider on page 23 of your testimony, there's nothing in your testimony that the current system is incapable of providing service to customers, is there?

A. You're on what page?

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Q. Page 23 of your testimony.

MR. FARUKI: May I have that question again, please?

EXAMINER PRICE: You may.

(Record read.)

MR. FARUKI: Thank you.

- A. Was the question there's nothing in the current system?
- Q. The current distribution and generation and transmission system, you're providing adequate service currently, are you not?
- A. I'm sorry, I still don't understand the question.
- Q. Is there any question at this point that DP&L is satisfying its service reliability requirements?
- A. Yes, DP&L is satisfying its reliability distribution service requirements.
 - Q. You're currently paying your bills,

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Vol IX - PUBLIC DPandL 2354 1 correct? 2 I don't think I'm the witness to ask that 3 question of. 4 I'm sorry? 5 I don't think that I'm -- that I'm responsible for that kind of function at the company. 6 7 So are you aware of any testimony in this 8 case that demonstrates that DP&L is not paying its bills? 9 I'm not aware, but what I'm saying is I'm 10 Α. not the person to ask that question of. 11 12 Q. You are also seeking to -- through this -- strike that. 13 14 You're not under any investigation currently with regard to distribution outages or 15 16 reliability concerns, are you? And when I say "you," 17 I mean DP&L. 18 Α. No. MR. DARR: I have nothing -- one moment, 19 20 please. 21 That's all I have, thank you. 22 EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you. Mr. Yurick? 23

questions, your Honor.

MR. YURICK: Can I ask just a few

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1 EXAMINER PRICE: Of course.

2 MR. YURICK: Briefly.

CROSS-EXAMINATION

By Mr. Yurick:

- Q. Ms. Seger-Lawson, I'm going stay on page 23 of your testimony, so the question that begins on line 12, "Is the SSR a charge that would have the effect of stabilizing and revising certainty regarding retail electric service?" Do you see that question?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And at the end of your answer which starts at the very end of line 17 and goes to line 19 says "...and because the SSR is important to allowing the multiyear ESP, which itself provides certainty regarding retail electric service." Do you see that?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. But if you were to have a multiyear ESP without an SSR, that would provide stability too because it would be a multiyear ESP, right?
 - A. No. I would disagree with that.
- Q. Well, it seems to me that your answer, is it not your statement there that a multiyear ESP test provides certainty regarding retail electric service?

- A. No, I disagree with that. What it says is because the SSR is important to allowing a multiyear ESP.
- Q. So is it your suggestion that without an SSR, DP&L would be unable to enter into a multiyear ESP?
- A. I think without an SSR, a multiyear ESP would not provide stability.
- Q. On line 6 of that page you say "Is the SSR a" --

(Discussion off the record.)

MR. YURICK: I apologize.

- Q. It says "Is the SSR a term, condition, or charge?" Do you see that?
- A. Yes.
- Q. And you say, "Yes, it is a charge."
- 17 | Correct?

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- 18 A. Yes.
- Q. And the service that you're charging there for, in essence, is stability, isn't it?
 - A. Yes. It's stability.
 - Q. So you would agree with me, then, that regardless of the amount of the charge paid by a particular customer, that wouldn't entitle them to any more or less energy, correct?

	Α.	The company's position is that the SSR i	.S
a	financial	integrity charge that is necessary in	
01	der to pro	ovide stable reliable service.	

Q. My question is, and I'll state it again because of the mumbling and everything: A customer, regardless of the amount of the stability charge that they pay, they're not entitled to any more or less energy depending on the amount of that charge, correct?

A. That's correct.

MR. YURICK: I don't have any further questions at this point. Thank you.

EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you.

Staff?

MR. MARGARD: Just a few, your Honor.

Thank you.

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CROSS-EXAMINATION

19 By Mr. Margard:

- Q. Good afternoon.
- A. Good afternoon.
- Q. Let me ask you first about the circuit breaker provisions that you refer to on page 6 of your testimony.

The question asked on line 14 is "Has the

Commission ever allowed a bypassable charge to become a nonbypassable charge?"

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In your opinion, did either of the cases that you referred to in this answer permit a nonbypassable -- a bypassable charge to become a nonbypassable charge?

- A. Yes, I believe in both of those cases there were bypassable charges that become nonbypassable under certain circumstances.
- Q. And under what circumstances can they become nonbypassable?
- A. When they reach a certain threshold, percentage threshold.
- Q. Is that automatic or is there any additional filing required with the Commission?
- A. I would presume that there's an additional filing required by the Commission.
- Q. So at least to date to the best of your knowledge there are no bypassable charges that have become nonbypassable. There is yet something which must occur in order for that to be true.
 - A. Yes, that's what I understand.
- Q. Okay. I want to ask you a couple questions about storm damage recovery, and I guess initially I just want to be clear that you can't tell

me, can you, currently what amount of storm damage expense recovery is included in the company's current rates? Can you?

- A. The company's last base rate case was in 1991 and it's not clear from the records in that case how much of that amount was related to storm damage recovery.
- Q. And, indeed, the Commission made that specific finding in your 2012 AAM case relating to storm damage recovery, correct?
 - A. In the 2012, which case, I'm sorry?
- Q. The 12-2281-EL-AAM, derecho cost recovery case.
 - A. I believe that's right.
- Q. And it's true, I -- and I believe you indicated, did you not, that the Commission ordered that the deferrals be reduced by the average of the three prior years' storm damage expense, correct?
- A. The order in the deferral case required that we reduce the deferral amount of a single storm by an average of the last three years.
- Q. And in the process of doing that no outlying expenses were excluded from that averaging, were they?
 - A. I'd have to go back and look at the

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calculations. I don't know off the top of my head.

- Q. But you're not aware.
- A. No.

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- Q. And, in fact, I think you indicated in response to Ms. Yost that you weren't certain which years but it seemed reasonable that it would be 2009, 2010, and 2011?
 - A. Right.
- Q. And there was no normalization done as part of that process that you're aware of?
- A. No, but there should have been. Normally things before the Commission, all items are looked at over a period of time and any outliers are removed or rejected.
- MR. MARGARD: Well, your Honor, I'll ask that that portion after the word "no" be stricken as nonresponsive.

EXAMINER PRICE: Overruled.

- Q. I'm a little hesitant to wander into the REC area, it's not an area that I'm very familiar with, but you did testify that SRECs associated with Yankee output are something that the company would likely retain; is that correct?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. Would the company intend to allocate or

apportion any part of those SRECs to any dedicated customer or use in Ohio?

- A. I'm not sure I understand the question.
- Q. Of the RECs associated with the Yankee output, are you aware whether the company would intend to retain all of those SRECs or would they intend to allocate a portion of those to others paying the AER-N rate?
- A. I think that the Ohio Revised Code requires that, in 4928.143(B)(2)(c), that the electric distribution utility shall dedicate to Ohio consumers the capacity and energy and rate associated with the cost of the facility. And so it would be our proposal in our filing where we're seeking to recover that cost we would address that issue.
 - Q. Thank you.

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Finally, the company does not currently have a distribution investment rider, or DIR, in place, does it?

- A. No, it does not.
- Q. And you're not requesting one in this proceeding; is that correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And in your opinion and experience, without offering a legal opinion, is it your

understanding that the company could have requested such a rider in this case?

- A. I don't believe the company could have requested a rider because we had frozen distribution rates through 2012, when we filed this case it was still 2012.
- Q. So are you suggesting to me that for that reason the company did not consider requesting a distribution investment rider as part of this case?
- A. That's the reason the company did not think about it, yes.
- MR. MARGARD: That's all I have. Thank you, your Honor.
- 14 EXAMINER PRICE: Redirect?
- MR. FARUKI: Your Honor, I could use a restroom break and a couple of minutes with the witness.
- 18 EXAMINER PRICE: Let's take a ten-minute recess.
- 20 (Recess taken.)
- EXAMINER PRICE: Let's go back on the record.
- 23 Redirect?

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MR. FARUKI: Thank you, your Honor.

REDIRECT EXAMINATION

By Mr. Faruki:

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- Q. Ms. Seger-Lawson, one question or answer I wanted to clarify, this was with regard to one of Mr. Alexander's questions I believe where you were being asked about the cost that DP&L incurs to send a bill with a CRES provider, do you remember that?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Can you restate, just for clarity, what that cost is?
- A. The cost to the company of issuing a consolidated bill, the incremental cost is 70 cents, and if we were to split that with a CRES provider, that cost would be 35 cents to the CRES provider.
- MR. FARUKI: Thank you, your Honor.
- 16 That's all I have.
- 17 EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you.
- MR. FARUKI: I renew the offer also of
- 19 DP&L Exhibit 12.
- 20 EXAMINER PRICE: We'll take that up after
- 21 recross.
- Ms. Petrucci? Or Mr. Petricoff?
- MR. PETRICOFF: No questions, your Honor.
- EXAMINER PRICE: Ms. Yost?
- MS. YOST: No questions, your Honor.

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1	EXAMINER PRICE: Ms. Bojko?
2	MS. BOJKO: No questions.
3	EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Williams?
4	MR. WILLIAMS: No questions, your Honor.
5	EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Alexander?
6	MR. ALEXANDER: No questions, your Honor.
7	EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Darr?
8	MR. DARR: No questions. Thank you.
9	EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Yurick?
10	MR. YURICK: Nothing, your Honor. Thank
11	you.
12	EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Margard?
13	MR. MARGARD: No, thank you, your Honor.
14	EXAMINER PRICE: You're excused. Thank
15	you.
16	MR. FARUKI: DP&L 12, your Honor.
17	EXAMINER PRICE: Any objections to the
18	admission of Dayton Power & Light Exhibit 12?
19	(No response.)
20	EXAMINER PRICE: Seeing none, it will be
21	admitted.
22	(EXHIBIT ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.)
23	EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Alexander.
24	MR. ALEXANDER: Your Honor, I move for
25	the admission of FES Exhibits 15 and 16.

2365 EXAMINER PRICE: Any objections to the 1 2 admission of FES Exhibit 15 and 16? 3 MR. FARUKI: Let me try to remember what 4 they are and then I'll tell you. EXAMINER PRICE: They are tariff sheets 5 from FirstEnergy and Duke. 6 MR. FARUKI: Then no, your Honor, no 7 objections. 8 9 EXAMINER PRICE: Okav. (EXHIBITS ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.) 10 EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Darr. 11 12 MR. DARR: Move admission of IEU 29, 30, 13 and 32 and request administrative notice of 31. 14 MR. FARUKI: No objection. 15 EXAMINER PRICE: Actually I think we will 16 simply take administrative notice of all three, 29, 17 30, and 31, because they all are documents otherwise filed in the Commission dockets. 18 19 MR. DARR: And 32, your Honor? 2.0 EXAMINER PRICE: Did you ask for that one 21 too? 22 MR. DARR: Yes. 23 EXAMINER PRICE: I'm sorry. 24 MR. FARUKI: Which one was that? 25 EXAMINER PRICE: 32. We'll go ahead and

take administrative notice of that one also. It's their comments 12-3151.

Ms. Yost

MS. YOST: Yes. At this time I'd like to move OCC Exhibits 25 and 26 into evidence.

MR. FARUKI: I have 26. What was 25?

MS. YOST: The testimony of Beth Hixon in the Duke case.

EXAMINER PRICE: Let's go off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

EXAMINER PRICE: Let's go back on the

12 record.

At this time on my own motion the Bench is going to mark Attachment BEH-3, which is a part of OCC 25, as OCC 27. If on our next break you can give the reporters a copy of that, and all the parties have agreed to the admission of OCC 27 as well as OCC 26. So those two items will be admitted.

MS. YOST: Thank you, your Honor.

(EXHIBITS ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.)

EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Darr.

MR. DARR: Thank you, your Honor. As I indicated off the record, I'm requesting that, and the Bench agreed to take administrative notice of, the stipulation and recommendation in Case

2367 1 No. 12-1230. I request to have that marked as IEU 2 Exhibit 33. 3 EXAMINER PRICE: It will be so marked. 4 (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.) 5 EXAMINER PRICE: Any objections to taking administrative notice of the stip in 12-1230? 6 7 MR. FARUKI: No, your Honor. EXAMINER PRICE: Seeing none, we'll take 8 administrative notice of that. 9 10 Mr. Darr, make sure you give a copy to 11 the reporter. Great. 12 EXAMINER McKENNEY: FES, are you ready to 13 call your next witness? MR. LANG: Yes, your Honor. FES calls 14 15 Sharon Noewer. 16 MS. YOST: Your Honor, not to interrupt, 17 but if there is time, I can make this later, but I 18 have a motion to compel at this time and I think it's 19 better to be addressed sooner rather than later, if I 20 succeed, for scheduling purposes. If I do not 2.1 succeed --22 EXAMINER PRICE: Before we take this 23 witness, you can stay here or go back, it's up to 24 you.

MS. YOST: I'm sorry, Sharon.

1 EXAMINER PRICE: Go ahead.

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of Malinak.

MS. YOST: Thank you, your Honors.

Today the company filed the rebuttal and supplemental testimony of Mr. -- or, excuse me, of R. Jeffrey Malinak. Does the Bench have a copy?

EXAMINER PRICE: No, I don't have a copy

MS. YOST: May I approach, your Honor? EXAMINER PRICE: You may.

MS. YOST: And, your Honor, specifically at this time OCC moves to compel the company to have Mr. Malinak available for a deposition in regard to the supplemental testimony that was filed today, specifically section 3 only.

Your Honors, yesterday OCC provided a copy of our 30th set of our interrogatories and requests to produce that were propounded upon the company. Specifically interrogatory No. 493 asks that the company, pursuant to Ohio Administrative Code 4901-1-16-C, to identify each expert witness that DP&L expects to testify at the hearing on its behalf and state the subject matter on which each expert is expected to testify, and provide a brief summary of such expert's expected testimony.

The response was: "Subject to all

general objections, DP&L states that witness -- that William Chambers, Robert Lee, Jeffrey Malinak will testify as its experts at the pending hearing. For a description of the subject matter and summary of their testimony, DP&L directs OCC to the prefiled testimony of Mr. Chambers, Mr. Lee, and Mr. Malinak. Mr. Chambers or Mr. Malinak may file rebuttal testimony relating to their initial prefiled testimony but DP&L has not yet determined whether such rebuttal testimony will be filed."

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Your Honor, if -- you have before you the second revised testimony of Mr. Malinak. If you could turn to the first page of it, which in essence is the table of contents, if you see there, there is five sections, 1 is the introduction, 2 is the overview of the more favorable in the aggregate statutory test, section 3 is the aggregate price test for DP&L's ESP, section 4 is other nonquantifiable characteristics of the proposed ESP and MRO, section 5 is conclusion.

Your Honors, what the company did was not only file rebuttal testimony today but also supplemental testimony as indicated throughout Mr. Malinak's testimony.

Section 3 is financial integrity.

Financial -- I actually don't have the copy in front of me, financial -- your Honors, could you tell me what section 3 is?

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EXAMINER PRICE: Financial integrity and financial condition of DP&L.

MS. YOST: Thank you. And that has subsection A is DPLER margins transfer price, B, purpose of SSR, C, ROE and financial integrity.

Your Honors, as you can see, with the supplemental testimony they have taken Mr. Malinak's testimony beyond anything in his direct testimony.

These areas that they are now testifying on have been handled by other OCC counsel when, in fact, I was responsible for the cross-examination and deposition of Mr. Malinak on the -- in essence, his testimony which is the more favorable in the aggregate statutory test, the MRO versus ESP test.

So, your Honor, in all fairness, since they've introduced these new areas with this witness which is not consistent with their interrogatory that they identify these subject matters, and pursuant to OCC's notice to take depositions of all witnesses filing testimony in this proceeding, it's only fair that OCC be allowed to depose Mr. Malinak on these new areas, the supplemental areas as indicated on

section 3 of the testimony filed today.

EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Sharkey.

MR. SHARKEY: Yes, your Honor.

Mr. Malinak's section 3 is all rebuttal testimony.

He's responding to various issues that have been raised by various witnesses at various points in time in this case, we, thus, believe that it's appropriate rebuttal testimony.

Some of the topics were in other witnesses's areas but to streamline the process and make it easier we believe it would be easier to have Mr. Malinak address these issues, but consistent with past practices we think it's unnecessary and inappropriate to have Mr. Malinak deposed on rebuttal testimony, your Honor.

As you know and have granted with Ms. Seger-Lawson already, the intervenors had ample time and ability to examine her thoroughly here at the hearing, and they could certainly examine Mr. Malinak thoroughly regarding the scope and any subject in his rebuttal testimony Tuesday when we intend to bring him to the stand.

EXAMINER PRICE: Let's go off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

EXAMINER PRICE: Let's go back on the

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record.

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At this time we are going to defer ruling on the motion to compel, as the parties have agreed that they would see if they can work out something without the necessity of the Bench getting involved in this.

EXAMINER McKENNEY: Ms. Noewer, would you please raise your right hand.

(Witness sworn.)

EXAMINER McKENNEY: Thank you. Please state your name and business address for the record.

THE WITNESS: My name is Sharon Noewer, my business address is 2341 White Pond Drive, Akron, Ohio.

MR. LANG: Your Honors, at this time we'd like to have Ms. Noewer's, see if I can get it right this time, her public testimony marked as Exhibit 17 and her confidential version of her testimony marked as Exhibit 17A.

EXAMINER McKENNEY: They will be so marked.

(EXHIBITS MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

- - -

SHARON L. NOEWER

being first duly sworn, as prescribed by law, was examined and testified as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

By Mr. Lang:

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- Q. And, Ms. Noewer, can you identify your public version of your testimony as Exhibit 17 and, likewise, the confidential version as Exhibit 17A that's been marked?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Do you have any corrections to make to your testimony?
- A. Yes, I do. Page 5, line 23, strike "and Duke Energy Ohio methodologies" and replace with the word "methodology," so that the bullet point now reads: "The Competitive Bid Rate methodology should be modified consistent with the FirstEnergy Ohio methodology."

Page 19, lines 12 and 13, strike "and Duke Energy Ohio," so that the sentence now reads: "DP&L should use a similar methodology to the FirstEnergy Ohio utilities, in which the wholesale auction price is broken into energy and capacity components and are both charged on a cent per kilowatt-hour basis."

And then one final change is on Exhibit SLN-3, and footnote 4 is missing. The footnote 4 should read: "In AEP Ohio, the first switch is free."

- Q. Is that all of your corrections?
- A. Yes.

- Q. If I were to ask you the same questions in your direct testimony with those corrections, would your answers be the same?
 - A. Yes.

MR. LANG: Your Honors, the witness is available.

EXAMINER McKENNEY: Thank you.

Ms. Noewer, I'm going to ask you if you feel that any of your answers are going to delve into confidential materials, please notify us before you answer and we'll move to the confidential portion of our transcript, all right.

THE WITNESS: Yes, your Honor.

EXAMINER McKENNEY: Thank you.

At this time we'll move to

cross-examination.

Mr. Petricoff?

MR. PETRICOFF: No questions, your Honor.

EXAMINER McKENNEY: Ms. Yost?

Armstrong & Okey, Inc., Columbus, Ohio (614) 224-9481

2375 1 MS. YOST: No questions, your Honor. 2 EXAMINER McKENNEY: Ms. Bojko? 3 MS. BOJKO: No questions, your Honor. 4 EXAMINER McKENNEY: Mr. Williams? 5 MR. WILLIAMS: No questions, your Honor. EXAMINER McKENNEY: Mr. Darr? 6 7 MR. DARR: No questions, thank you. EXAMINER McKENNEY: Mr. Yurick? 8 9 MR. YURICK: No questions, your Honor. 10 Thank you. EXAMINER McKENNEY: Mr. Sharkey? 11 12 MR. SHARKEY: Yes, thank you, your Honor. 13 CROSS-EXAMINATION 14 15 By Mr. Sharkey: 16 Ms. Noewer, as you know, my name is Jeff 17 Sharkey and I represent the Dayton Power & Light 18 Company in this matter. A. Good afternoon. 19 20 O. Good afternoon. 2.1 As an initial matter, FES is a CRES 22 provider, correct? 23 Α. Yes. 24 Q. And it provides service in The Dayton 25 Power & Light service territory?

A. Yes, it does.

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- Q. And FES has bid in competitive auctions in Ohio, right?
- A. FES has bid in wholesale competitive procurement auctions in Ohio, yes.
- Q. Okay. FES is not a customer of The Dayton Power & Light Company, correct?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. Okay. If you would turn to page 6 of your testimony, please. Section 3 that starts on page 6 of your testimony addresses the subject of whether DP&L's ESP provides qualitative benefits, correct?
 - A. Yes, that's correct.
- Q. You understand that DP&L Witness Malinak offers the opinion that a nonquantifiable benefit of DP&L's ESP is that the ESP moves to 100 percent competitive bidding more rapidly than under an MRO?
- A. I understand that that's his position and I don't agree with that.
- Q. In fact, starting on line 22 you sponsor an opinion that DP&L's ESP does not possess that nonquantifiable benefit because the relevant comparison should be to DP&L's ESP on the one hand and an MRO with immediate 100 percent competitive

bidding on the other hand, correct?

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- A. Yes. I believe that DP&L already filed the first MRO and that the blending percentages in the statute refer to a first-time applicant and, in this case, DP&L is not.
- Q. So it's your view that if DP&L -- strike that.

So it's your view that now that DP&L has filed an MRO application and withdrawn that application, any subsequent MRO application by DP&L would not be subject to the statutory blending percentages.

- A. You read that kind of quickly. Could you repeat that, please?
- Q. Sure. It's your view that now that DP&L has filed an MRO application and withdrawn that application, that any subsequent MRO application by DP&L would not be subject to the statutory blending rates in the MRO statute, right?
- A. My position is that because they filed their first application, that this next application would not be subject to those blending statutes.
- Q. So it's your view that if a utility files an MRO, then withdraws it hours later and files another MRO, it's your understanding that the second

MRO would not be subject to the MRO blending percentages, right?

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A. Yes, that could be true. My view, though, is that that seems awfully -- an awfully hypothetical situation, that's a tough one to analyze. In my view the Commission would look at that and per its mission make sure that it enforces in compliance with defective utility practices, so I think they would take a look at that very seriously.

EXAMINER PRICE: Where would we draw the line; if it's not a few hours, is it a few weeks? A few months?

THE WITNESS: I think that would be something that the Commission would really strongly take a look at.

EXAMINER PRICE: In the case of Duke

Energy Ohio, the Commission found that the MRO

application was incomplete and inadequate. If they

filed an MRO, would that be a second MRO application

or are they still on their first application?

THE WITNESS: I think that's up for the Commission to decide. I don't know that I have an opinion on that. I would think that if it was inadequate, that it would need to be supplemented.

EXAMINER PRICE: So then their next

application would be their first application.

THE WITNESS: No, I would think that they would ask them to supplement that one so that it was fulfilled and that would be their first one.

EXAMINER PRICE: Ask them to refile back in the old docket?

THE WITNESS: Well, for now though I think that is kind of a foregone conclusion because of the ESP that they have now.

EXAMINER PRICE: Okay. Fair enough.

MR. SHARKEY: Your Honor, before you asked Ms. Noewer a question, I was going to ask her to refer to her deposition because I believe her answer to my last question was --

EXAMINER PRICE: I'm sorry.

MR. SHARKEY: -- inconsistent.

That's fine. I think it might be useful to the Bench if my last question and Ms. Noewer's last answer was read so I can then refer her to her deposition if, you would.

EXAMINER PRICE: That would be fine, if you could reread Mr. Sharkey's last question and answer before my tangent.

MR. HAYDEN: Your Honor, I'm sorry, I'm having a really hard time hearing everybody up front.

2380 1 EXAMINER PRICE: Even me? 2 MR. HAYDEN: Even you. 3 EXAMINER PRICE: Okay, we will all 4 attempt to project better. 5 (Make that defective in what I read back.) 6 7 (By Mr. Sharkey) Do you have a copy of your deposition available to you, Ms. Noewer? 8 9 Α. Yes. 10 Q. Thank you. Would you turn, please, to page 16, line 3, "So the utility at 10:00 a.m. files 11 12 an application then two hours later withdraws" --13 Α. Excuse me, I'm not in the right place, hold on a second, I was referring to the pages. 14 15 Q. Page 16, line 3. Are you there? 16 Α. Yes. 17 Okay. Question was, starting on line 3: 18 "So the utility at 10:00 a.m. files an MRO 19 application and then two hours later withdraws that 2.0 MRO application and files a second one. Are you 21 saying that the utility's second filed MRO 22 application, as you understand it, would be free from 23 the statutory requirements regarding percentages as 24 to competitive bidding?"

Answer: "Yes."

Did I read that accurately?

MR. LANG: And, your Honor, I move to strike that as impeachment. Her answer was actually "yes" and then she went on to explain why it would be in the Commission's discretion, and if you actually see in her deposition she said "yes" on line 10, and then on lines 15 through 25 goes on to provide exactly the same answer that she gave here this morning. It's not impeachment -- I'm sorry, this afternoon. It's not impeachment.

EXAMINER PRICE: Your objection is overruled. The transcript says what it says and the Commission is perfectly capable of deciding whether or not this is impeachment.

- Q. (By Mr. Sharkey) Ms. Noewer, if you could pull out the binder before you and turn --
 - A. Excuse me, this binder?
 - O. Yes.
 - A. Oh.
- Q. It's a binder of DP&L's exhibits. Turn, if you would, to DP&L Exhibit 108.
- MR. LANG: Do you have a copy for
- 23 counsel?

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- MR. SHARKEY: I do.
- MR. FARUKI: You were earlier provided

2382 1 one. 2 MR. SHARKEY: In fact, we provided copies 3 of these before. 4 MR. FARUKI: We've used them several 5 times with witnesses, you have a binder of DP&L's premarked exhibits. 6 7 EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Alexander is collecting them at home. 8 9 MR. ALEXANDER: To whom? Who did you 10 give the binder to? EXAMINER PRICE: I thought all of counsel 11 12 got them. MR. FARUKI: We did. We distributed them 13 during my examination, my cross of Mr. Murray. 14 MR. HAYDEN: I believe I have it and I'm 15 16 happy to give it back, if that makes everybody feel 17 better. EXAMINER PRICE: We just wanted to 18 identify its location. 19 2.0 Next time have them sign for it, 21 Mr. Sharkey. 22 MR. SHARKEY: We've got three more boxes, 23 at least, full of binders they can have too.

Exhibit 108, second page, subsection (D) begins with

(By Mr. Sharkey) Turn, if you would, to

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the phrase you referred to I believe the first application filed under this section. Do you see that?

A. Yes.

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- Q. Can you point me to any specific language in that section that authorizes or suggests that the Commission should engage in some sort of test to determine whether the first filed MRO application was filed in good faith or was complete or was otherwise a realistic and genuine MRO application?
- A. I don't see anything here specifically that relates to that. My view is that it's the Commission's mission to implement the statute to the best of its ability and on the plain reading of the language, and that's my reading of the language.

And, in addition, my experience at the time when Senate Bill 221 was enacted was that there was a discussion about, as we were going through all the proceedings at the General Assembly, that the concern was companies at that time actually filing their first MRO application with market prices so high that they would need to do some gradually blending down of those.

So it made perfect sense to me that at that time and in this statute it says the first

application. Power prices are low now and I think upon second applications it's not applicable.

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- Q. So whether or not the first application is binding upon the utility and controls depends upon what power prices were at the time the first and second applications are filed?
- A. No. I was describing to you my opinion why I thought it made sense.
- Q. Well, right. You described to me that at the time power prices were high and, thus, the first application would require a blending of generation rates, right?
- A. I explained to you my recollection of why at the time I believed the statute was written this way.
- Q. So if power prices were to change between now and the time DP&L were to file its -- were to file a second MRO application, you would agree with me that these statutory percentages under your interpretation would no longer protect consumers from high power prices.
- A. I couldn't disagree more. I believe that the statute is -- entitled 4928 is retail competitive electric service. The default provision there is a market rate offer. That's why when you go to a

market rate offer you can't go back to an ESP.

So, no, my belief is that in the future, once you do an MRO, you're subject to market and that continues on. So, no, I don't agree with you.

- Q. So if market prices were higher than The Dayton Power & Light's prices, there would be no gradual step-up to those market prices under your interpretation, that's my question.
- A. Well, they aren't higher. So I'm not sure what you're asking me.
 - Q. I think it's pretty simple.
 - A. Okay.
- Q. I want you to assume that at the time The Dayton Power & Light Company files a subsequent MRO application, market prices are substantially higher than DP&L's then-existing SSO rates. Under your interpretation their customers would immediately be charged those substantially higher market rates and there would not be a gradual step-up from DP&L's then-existing SSO rates over time, right?

MR. LANG: I'd object just to lack of foundation for the hypothetical, your Honor.

EXAMINER McKENNEY: Objection's

24 overruled.

A. So if DP&L files its second application

and hasn't filed its first yet, in this proceeding, this proceeding is an ESP.

- Q. I thought you told me earlier that DP&L's already filed its first application.
- A. I thought you were referring to this application. I'm confused, can you ask me the question again?
- Q. Sure, you told me that DP&L's already filed an MRO application in this case.
 - A. Yes. Yes, it has.
- Q. And so that if DP&L files a second application, these MRO blending percentages would be inapplicable in your understanding, right?
 - A. Correct.

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- Q. So, if three years from now, five years from now, whatever period of time the ESP application expires, market rates have changed and market rates are then well in excess of DP&L's ESP rates, it would be your understanding that the results of the MRO 100 hundred percent competitive bidding would immediately be put in place so that there would be a substantial increase to market rates at a hundred percent in year one under an MRO.
- A. Yes, I believe that the statute is that the policy for the state of Ohio was to go to

complete market rates. So, yes.

- Q. You understand that the General Assembly put the blending percentages into the statute, right?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. You're not aware of any benefits that the blending percentages provide, are you?
 - A. Not in this case, no.
- Q. Are you aware of any benefits that they present in any other cases?
- A. I mentioned to you the case back in 2008, AEP Ohio at the time, had they put in an MRO gradualism at that point, I think that would have been a benefit at that point but, no, not in this case.
- Q. So there are instances in which the blending percentages that could provide benefits but in your view not in this case?
- A. I gave you the one example I could think of that applied to that. Not in this case.
- Q. You agree with me, don't you, that if the Commission rejects your first filed interpretation of the MRO statute, then DP&L's ESP provides for a more rapid transition to 100 percent competitive bidding than the MRO statute?
 - A. If you're comparing numbers, meaning

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percentages in this ESP compared to the blending percentages in the MRO for a first time applicant, yes.

- Q. Turn, if you would, to page 7 of your prefiled testimony. Starting on line 4 you refer to certain competitive enhancements that are proposed by The Dayton Power & Light Company, right?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And you state starting on line 6 that, "Of course, DP&L is seeking to charge customers for these enhancements and so they cannot be deemed a benefit of the ESP." Correct?
 - A. That's what that says, yes.
- Q. Okay. It's true, isn't it, that you're not aware of any Commission rule that DP&L has violated by not implementing those enhancements earlier?
 - A. No.
 - Q. You're agreeing with me?
 - A. I got lost in the tense.
- Q. Okay. Do you agree that you are not aware of any Commission rule that DP&L has violated by not implementing those enhancements earlier?
 - A. Correct.
 - Q. Okay. And you're also not aware of any

Commission order that DP&L's violated by not implementing those enhancements earlier, correct?

A. Correct.

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- Q. And you agree that it will make it easier for FES to do business in DP&L service territory if DP&L implements those enhancements, right?
- A. I think that some of them that at least Witness Seger-Lawson identified will make it easier for suppliers to do business. I think some of the other ones, though, are more related to ensuring that customers are satisfied with the service that they receive or to reduce confusion for the customers.
- Q. Turn, if you would, then -- actually, I'm sorry, at the bottom of page 7, the section 4, you discuss the state policy in favor of competition, correct?
- A. I do believe that section 4 relates to 4928, the state policy for retail electric service at a high level, yes.
- Q. You have read Phil Herrington's testimony in this case, right?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And you're aware that his testimony offers the opinion that DP&L's ESP furthers a number of the policies of the state of Ohio?

1 A. Yes.

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- Q. Okay. It's true, isn't it, that other than favoring competition you can't identify any specific policies that your testimony addresses?
- A. Well, first, I'm a little confused when you say "other than competition." The entire statute is about competition. But trying to be responsive to your question, I did not copy and paste, as he did, specific policy references from 4928, but I do believe that my testimony does refer to specific policies as his does.

So, for example, I'm not disagreeing with Mr. Herrington on his discussion of policies that there's a need for a market-based CBP. What I differ from him on in the policy discussion is that I believe it ought to be a hundred percent today to bring those benefits to customers and he believes that it should be slower, the transition to market, and that there are subsidies involved.

- Q. Is that your only disagreement as you sit here that you recall you had with Mr. Herrington's discussion of policies?
- A. That's what I can recall at the moment. I know that he also had some specifics from 4928.02 that he referred to.

Q. Let me be more specific because I'm really interested in the opinions not so much that you have but that you sponsor in your prefiled testimony.

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Is there anything else in your prefiled testimony where you have specifically addressed policies of the State of Ohio except for the policy in favor of competition?

A. I already described to you that I think that the entire statute is about the transition to a competitive market, so the entire statute's about competition.

But, again, trying to be responsive, if you're referring to something more specific than that, I know Mr. Herrington refers to some of the items in 4928.02, so if I were to just choose an example here, one of the things that I refer to is, if you look at item 4928.02, about facilitating the state's effectiveness in the global economy, I refer to that on page 8, lines 1 through 11, specifically in my conclusion on lines 10 and 11: "As a result, competition promotes a favorable environment for the overall development of Ohio's economy."

So that's one example of a very specific portion of the statute.

- Q. Okay. Anything else? Do you have before you that you're looking at a copy of Ohio Revised Code 4928.02?
 - A. I brought it with me, yes.

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- Q. Okay. Anything else in your testimony that you believe addresses the specific policy of the state of Ohio?
- A. I also reference on 4928.02(H) avoiding anticompetitive subsidies. I reference that in my testimony in several places, but just as an example page 4, lines 1 through 4 relate to the subsidies and cross-subsidies for generation assets through the nonbypassable service stability rider and switching tracker. And then other parts of my testimony also point to that.
- Q. Does your testimony address any other policies that are identified in that subsection? Can you cite me to specific cases.
- A. Item (J), so 4928.02(J), I also refer in my testimony at a fundamental level on page 17 to the AER rider and that it's improper because generation service is competitive.
- Q. Anything else?

 EXAMINER PRICE: Can I ask you about that.

THE WITNESS: Sure.

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EXAMINER PRICE: So you believe that any nonbypassable cost recovery for generating facility is improper and against the state policy.

THE WITNESS: That's absolutely right.

As a CRES supplier what's important for us is that we can provide and compete in a competitive marketplace for our generation. So anything that's subsidized or that charges our customers twice, because they're not taking advantage of that service, we consider to be anticompetitive and improper.

EXAMINER PRICE: So the legislature erred when they put in that section 4928.143(B)(2)(c)?

THE WITNESS: As a credit supplier I

believe that, yes.

EXAMINER PRICE: Okay. Thank you. Fair enough.

- Q. (By Mr. Sharkey) I'm sorry, were you done with your list of policies that were contained in .02 that you believe are specifically addressed in your prefiled testimony?
- A. 4928.02(L) protect at-risk population, I believe that my testimony addresses the support for going to 100 percent competitive bid to give customers an opportunity for savings and take

advantage of low market prices today.

- Q. Anything else?
- A. 4928.02(A) regarding reasonably priced retail electric service and making sure that that's available, I believe that us as a CRES supplier as well in this state as well as our points about hundred percent auction also refer to that particular portion of that state policy statute.
 - Q. Okay. Anything else?
- A. 4928.02(C) with respect to ensuring the diversity of electric supplies and suppliers. In my view, when I refer to the ICT cap in the CBP plan and how that would limit participation potentially from suppliers in the wholesale auctions, I believe that that is designed to ensure that there's more suppliers or that there's enough suppliers to make sure that there's a robust auction.
 - Q. Anything else?
- A. That's all I can identify as I sit here now.
- Q. It's true, isn't it, that in evaluating DP&L's ESP you agree with me that the Commission should consider the interest of DP&L, its customers, other intervenors in the case, and third persons?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. Okay. Turn to page 9 of your testimony, if you would. Line 1 you state that "DP&L's proposed ESP would hinder competition...," correct?
- A. That's an incomplete sentence. I'd like to finish it.
- Q. My only reference is that you are referring to hindering competition in that paragraph. Is that true?
 - A. That's true.
- Q. It's true, isn't it, that FES currently serves customers in DP&L's service territory?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. Do you know that over half of DP&L's load has currently switched?
- A. I understand that from the testimony that's been given, yes.
- Q. You understand that DP&L does not currently have a competitive bidding process in its service territory.
- A. DP&L does not have a wholesale competitive bidding process for its SS load in its territory, yes.
- Q. And you understand that it proposes to sponsor one as part of its ESP, right?
 - A. Yes, I understand that there's a CBP plan

where they will be at different percentages for different years allowing competitive procurements in their territory which -- yes.

- Q. While you may agree with the percentage -- disagree with the percentages proposed by DP&L, you do agree that implementing a competitive bidding process is a good idea.
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. Okay. You understand that Dona Seger-Lawson's testimony proposes to implement various competitive enhancements, right?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And you've already told me that you agree with those, haven't you?
 - A. Could you repeat that?
- Q. You agree that implementing those items is a good idea, right?
 - A. Yes, I do.
- Q. Turn, if you would, to actually the bottom half of that page, section 5 addresses corporate separation issues, right?
 - A. Remind me what page you're on, please.
- Q. Page 9, section 5.
- A. Okay.
 - Q. You address corporate separation in that

section, right?

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- A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. On line 15 you state "...FES has no comments on the proposed Third Amended Corporate Separation Plan itself...." Did I read that accurately?
- A. It's a partial sentence; you read the first half of the sentence correctly.
- Q. Okay. It's true, isn't it, that you're not aware of any facts that suggest that DP&L is violating its currently operative corporate separation plan?
- A. I'm hesitating because I'm not sure, again, on the tense. I agree with you.
- Q. Turn, if you would, to page 18, line 16 of your testimony. You have a sentence there that says "First, the transfer price between DP&L and its retail affiliate(s) should be set at wholesale market prices."

Do you know if DP&L, in fact, currently does set its transfer price between it and DPLER at wholesale market prices?

A. From sitting here through these proceedings as well as reading testimony and reading discovery, no, it's not clear to me that that's what

DP&L sets its transfer prices at.

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- Q. Are you aware of any facts that suggest that DP&L's not setting them at wholesale market prices?
- A. The facts that have been presented in the case through testimony.
- Q. Which specific facts leads you to doubt DP&L's setting its transfer price between it and DPLER at a wholesale market price?
- A. I've read in discovery responses as well as testimony different terms used, for example, "near market," "at market," "based on market," and then also listening to Mr. Hoekstra's testimony about how they price and provide power to DPLER it's often in contracts that, obviously, I'm not privy to but, you know, there -- it's confusing to me so, no, it's not clear.
- Q. I'm not asking you to agree that the transfer price is at market. What I'm asking you is are you aware of any mathematical computation that's compared transfer prices used by DP&L to DPLER that suggest that the price at the time was not the market price?
- A. I'm not aware of mathematical computations. You, I believe, asked me what

testimony I was aware of. And the testimony I'm aware of is what I heard. I -- you know, if there were mathematical computations, perhaps those were in the confidential portion that I was not in the room for.

Q. Turn back, if you would, to page 9 of your testimony. You sponsor an opinion there on line 19 that DP&L should transfer its generation assets before December 31, 2017, correct?

MR. LANG: If I could just ask, when you say "sponsor an opinion" you're asking if that's what she's testifying to?

MR. SHARKEY: Yes.

MR. LANG: Just to make sure, you're asking if it's her testimony, not, she's not sponsoring testimony, it's her testimony, right? I'm sorry to interrupt.

MR. SHARKEY: Yeah, I think that's clear I'm asking her if she's sponsoring an opinion if that's what she states in her testimony. Yes.

MR. LANG: Okay. Sorry.

- A. Could you repeat that, please?
- Q. (By Mr. Sharkey) Sure. Page 49 you're sponsoring an opinion that DP&L should transfer its generation assets before December 31, 2017.

A. Yes.

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- Q. It's true, isn't it, that you have not reviewed DP&L's first mortgage bonds to determine what restrictions, if any, they place upon DP&L's ability to transfer its generation assets?
 - A. No, I have not reviewed them.
- Q. It's also true that you have not contacted bondholders to determine whether they would consent to release any rights they have to prohibit DP&L from transferring its generation assets.
- A. No, I haven't, nor do I believe from the testimony that I've heard that DP&L has.
- Q. Do you know how many bondholders there are?
 - A. No.
- Q. It's also true, isn't it, that you've not reviewed the bonds to determine whether they are presently callable?
- A. I have not reviewed the bonds. Again,
 I've heard in testimony that some are callable and
 some are not.
- Q. It's also true that you have not done any analysis to attempt to determine -- start that over.

You have not done any analysis to attempt to determine whether DP&L could obtain new financing

to accomplish the generation of its assets before December 31, 2017.

A. No.

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- Q. You're agreeing with me?
- A. I agree.
 - Q. On line 22 --
 - A. Are we still on page 9?
 - Q. I am.

You state "Almost 14 years has passed since SB 3 was enacted and EDUs were put on notice of the requirement for corporate separation." Did I read that accurately?

- A. Yes.
- Q. And "SB 3" is a reference to Senate Bill 3 that was enacted in 1999, correct?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. Do you understand that, in fact, SB 3 said that utilities may transfer their generation assets at any time?
- A. My recollection is that it said that utilities had an interim period before they would -- could transfer their assets and were allowed that with good cause.
- Q. Turn, then, within the binder of DP&L's exhibits to Exhibit No. 104.

- A. I'm there.
- Q. Okay. Page 2, Subsection (E).
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. There's an introductory clause that says "Notwithstanding section," and it lists a variety of sections of the Ohio Revised Code and then it goes on to say "an electric utility may divest itself of any generating asset at any time without Commission approval," and it's subject to a number of other items. But the portion that I read, I read that accurately, didn't I?
- A. You did, but to me that means that they don't have to wait. What I'm referring to is section (C) above where it says that they have to approve a corporate separation plan and actually separate their assets.
- Q. Ms. Noewer, I'm asking you about subsection (E).
 - A. Oh.
- Q. Subsection (E) specifically uses the word "may" right?
 - A. You did read that correctly.
- Q. And subsection (E) does use the word "may," doesn't it?
 - A. Yes, it does.

- Q. Do you understand the word "may" to be permissive and to have a different meaning than the word "shall"?
 - A. I certainly do.

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- Q. Then at the bottom of page 9 of your testimony you state that DP&L -- sorry, are you there?
 - A. Yes, I am.
- Q. Okay. You state "DP&L should be required to pursue full structural separation as soon as possible, to prevent further cross-subsidies between utility and competitive affiliates...." Did I read that accurately?
 - A. Yes, you did.
- Q. I think I might have missed the word "the."

You're aware that DP&L currently receives a nonbypassable charge, right?

- A. Yes.
- Q. It's true, isn't it, that you're not aware of any instance in which DPLER has bid at auction at a rate that was below the expected market rates?
 - A. Could you repeat that?
 - Q. Sure. You're not aware of any instance

in which DPLER has bid in a competitive auction at a price that was below expected market rates.

- A. No, I don't know what DPLER's auction bids have been.
- Q. You're not aware of any instance in which DPLER has entered into a contract with a customer to provide generation at a price below the then-expected future generation prices, right?
- A. Correct. I wouldn't expect to be privy to DPLER's contracts; that would be competitive intelligence.
- Q. Okay. It's also true that you are not concerned that the subsidy, as you describe it, to DPLER would permit DPLER to participate in auctions and drive the price lower.
- A. Not in and of itself but, yes, I am concerned that DPLER would be receiving subsidized generation from DP&L.
 - Q. Turn --

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A. And by that they would be bidding in an auction and it would be competing against suppliers like FirstEnergy Solutions who have competitive generation. So the subsidized generation bidding against competitive generation I believe is inappropriate and creates a distorted marketplace.

Q. Turn, if you would, again to page 49 of your deposition, Ms. Noewer. Page 49, line 10. Tell me when you are there, please.

A. Yes.

Q. I asked you the question: "You have -I'm focusing here on prices that result from the
auction and is it your concern that the subsidy as
you describe it to DPLER will permit DPLER to
participate in the auctions and drive the price
lower?"

Answer: "No."

Did I read that accurately?

- A. Yes, you did. That's not the only place we discussed that though, Mr. Sharkey.
- Q. That I'm aware. You also told me -- you also told me --
- A. So I clarified it later as to what I meant by that, just as I did now.
- Q. You are also aware, aren't you, that, actually, at your deposition you told me that you're not aware of any reason that DPLER would alter its bidding strategies at an auction based upon whether or not DP&L is receiving the SSR?

MR. LANG: Objection to form. You're asking her what she told you at the deposition? Or

are you asking that question now?

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EXAMINER McKENNEY: Please restate the question.

MR. SHARKEY: Sure.

- Q. It's true, isn't it, that you're not aware of any reason that DPLER would alter its bidding strategies at an auction based upon whether or not DP&L is receiving the SSR?
- A. The distinction I see there, just so that I'm clear on what you're asking me, is that DPLER is a supplier like I am and they get their supply from DP&L. DP&L has subsidized generation which, again, back to the point they would be participating in the auction with subsidized generation.

While they're doing that I would think that what they would choose to do would be to bid at a level where they could win the most load.

- Q. You're right, we did discuss this topic more at your deposition. If you would turn to page 55, before we got to that point do you recall we had sort of a lengthy discussion on the subject of what DPLER would do in auctions based upon whether or not DP&L was receiving an SSR?
- A. We had many lengthy discussions about many topics; I remember that one.

- Q. You remember that conversation?
- A. Sure.

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Q. Okay. And this came toward the end of it. I said, Question: "I think the answer is clear, but it is true that you're not aware of any reason that DPLER would alter its bidding strategies at an auction based upon whether or not DP&L is receiving the SSR."

Answer: "I think there certainly could be, as I said, but I don't have a specific example as I sit here today."

Did I read that accurately?

MR. LANG: Objection, again, it's not impeachment.

EXAMINER McKENNEY: The record is what it is. We'll overrule the objection.

- Q. It's also true, isn't it, that you can't identify any rational reason that DPLER would change its competitive behavior based upon whether or not DP&L were to receive the SSR?
- A. My answer is the same as the one that I have said already, and that is that I believe that DPLER's strategy likely in an auction is to bid to win the most tranches that they can, and it may not change that they have that same profit-maximizing

strategy, but how they choose to implement it is the issue, and they will have subsidized generation and they would be better able to implement that strategy in a different fashion than if they were a competitive supplier like myself who has market generation.

So the word "strategy" is different than how you implement the strategy.

- Q. Let me ask you this --
- A. Sounds very similar to our deposition.
- Q. It does.

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I want you to assume that DPLER has conducted an analysis and it believes that the market price that it can sell its generation in the future in PJM is \$50, okay? So it has concluded that if it can win tranches at an auction by bidding \$50 and one penny, then that is a better deal than it could get under PJM so it would bid to that level.

At \$50 DP&L's indifferent as to whether it wins the auction or sells its power into PJM and at \$49.99 DP&L believes that it would be better off selling its power into PJM and not winning the auction.

Can you tell me any reason that DP&L's evaluation of its profit-maximizing strategy at an

auction would differ based upon whether or not DP&L is receiving an SSR?

A. I didn't follow your question.

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Q. Okay. Then I'll explain it again.

DP&L -- I'm sorry, DPLER has engaged an analysis of what its strategy would be at an auction. DPLER has reached the conclusion that at a \$50 price it's indifferent, meaning it believes it can sell its power into PJM at \$50, or if the price is at \$50 in the auction, then that's the same either way. That was the winning bid.

So DP&L concludes that if it can bid -- and it would bid down to \$50 and one penny at the auction, but at \$49.99 it would prefer to sell its power into PJM. Do you understand that?

- A. No. Because I think, again, you keep mixing up "DPLER" and "DP&L" in that example. I guess we should have it reread. And that's exactly my point.
- Q. I believe I said "DPLER" every time. If I didn't, I'll say it again for you.

I want you to assume DPLER reaches a conclusion that its profit-maximizing strategy at an auction is to bid down to \$50 and one penny. At a price of \$50 DPLER would be indifferent because it

could either sell at the auction or it believes that the \$50 price would be the price it could sell its power into PJM. And DPLER would not bid \$49.99 at an auction because it believes it could sell its power for more than that at PJM.

Do you understand that now?

A. I do understand it.

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- Q. Can you tell me any reason that DPLER's bidding strategy, if those were its expectations of future market prices, would change based upon whether or not DP&L was receiving a SSR?
- A. In that case what you're talking about is what you believe, that DPLER would bid all the way down to market prices. My issue is -- that's not realistic in an auction. That what I'm talking about is that DPLER, having subsidized generation, might bid at a compressed margin, not below market necessarily, but a compressed margin, which means that they would win more of the tranches driving other suppliers out of the market which distorts the market for the long term.

So under your scenario it just doesn't make sense to me. Suppliers who are rational suppliers don't bid below market. But that's not what my issue is with this subsidized generation.

MR. SHARKEY: Your Honor, could I have my question reread because she did not answer it.

MR. LANG: I certainly object, your Honor, I think that was a full and complete answer.

EXAMINER McKENNEY: We will have the question and answer reread.

(Record read.)

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MR. SHARKEY: I would move to strike the entirety of the answer, your Honor, as nonresponsive and ask that the witness be asked to answer my question.

MR. LANG: Your Honor, the response was that what he suggested is not realistic and an explanation as to why. That's a full and complete answer. He's obviously unhappy with it, but that's a full and complete answer.

EXAMINER McKENNEY: Mr. Sharkey, I'm inclined to agree with Mr. Lang. Your objection is sustained, yours overruled. I think you both made an objection. Ah, motion to strike, I'm sorry, denied.

MR. SHARKEY: I still don't think I've had an answer to my question because although she's rejected it, your Honors, she says she disagrees with the hypothetical. I still don't know whether it's a "yes" or "no" so I'd ask that it be reread to her and

that she be asked to answer it.

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EXAMINER McKENNEY: Mr. Sharkey, I believe I ruled on the objection.

MR. SHARKEY: Yes, your Honor, you ruled on the motion to strike but I still don't believe that I know whether the answer to my question is "yes" or "no" so may I reask it?

EXAMINER McKENNEY: I'll give you some leniency to carry on but we will not reread the question. I believe it was a somewhat responsive and answer to the question which I believe is what Mr. Lang's objection was.

MR. SHARKEY: Thank you, your Honor.

- Q. (By Mr. Sharkey) Ms. Noewer, if DPLER establishes what it believes to be a profit-maximizing strategy at an auction, can you identify for me one rational economic reason that DPLER would change that bidding strategy based upon whether the Dayton Power & Light Company receives an SSR?
 - A. Yes.
 - O. What's that?
- A. Because DP&L has subsidized generation which it provides to DPLER. Because DPLER has a profit-maximizing strategy, they may choose to elect

in an auction, and when they're implementing that strategy, to bid at a compressed margin. So they win more of the load and the load, then, the load that they win drives other suppliers out.

It's also possible that in this auction that suppliers, knowing that DPLER would have subsidized generation, that they may choose to stay away from the auction and the auction price could clear higher.

I could see both scenarios happening as a result of having subsidized generation by DPLER.

- Q. By "compressed margin" you're referring to earning lower or profits on its sales, right?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Why would DPLER's decision at an auction as to its profit-maximizing strategy change, meaning we're going to -- DPLER's going to take a lower margin -- step back.

I want you to assume that they have concluded their profit-maximizing strategy is strategy A. This is the best we can do and if that's -- if we can't get this at auction, if we can't get this price, we're better off selling into a competitive market.

Why would that be different based upon

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whether or not DP&L is receiving an SSR?

- A. It's pure economics.
- Q. Agreed.
- A. You're a profit-maximizing entity.

 You're talking about bidding in one auction, right?

 Is what we're talking about. If, in fact, they win at a compressed margin there and drive other suppliers out of the market that is a long-term economic view on being able to take advantage of the market by driving suppliers out. That's profit-maximizing economic behavior.
- Q. That's profit-maximizing behavior on behalf of a monopoly in an area where there are barriers to entry, right?
- A. We're talking about DPLER, I thought it applied to them in this case.
- Q. So you believe there's barriers to entry to bidding in DP&L's auctions?
- A. No. I said I believe that DPLER would bid at a compressed margin, potentially, if they had the subsidized generation and it may drive other suppliers out. That's a strategy.
- Q. You would agree with me that any and all -- strike that.

Competitive auctions in Ohio have

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permitted any and all parties who met the credit requirements to bid, haven't they?

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- A. I don't know what all the details are, but that sounds reasonable.
- Q. You're suggesting that The Dayton

 Power -- I'm sorry, that DPLER would attempt to

 engage in an activity that would, in the short term,

 be not profit-maximizing but in the long term would

 be profit-maximizing because it discouraged other

 bidders from participating in DP&L's auctions, right?
- A. No. Not exactly. When you are a CRES supplier and you are bidding in auctions and you are a retail participant, you look for competitive markets and where you think you can effectively compete.

So to me it's not about driving them out of the next auction. That could happen, certainly, but it's not all about that. It's about, you know, having an unlevel playing field for participation in those auctions.

- Q. So short term you're concerned that DPLER would bid less than FirstEnergy Solutions.
- A. Could bid less than others and drive them out. Again, if people and suppliers I mean are aware, though, that DPLER is bidding in the auction

with subsidized generation, it could as well do the opposite, that they choose not to participate and the prices can be higher.

We're dealing with a lot of hypotheticals here. The point -- my point is that subsidized generation distorts the marketplace.

- Q. It's true, isn't it, that you're not aware of any specific fact that suggests that DP&L's made any efforts to structure its competitive bidding plan to favor DPLER?
 - A. I'm not aware of any facts.
 - Q. Thank you.

 Turn to page 10 of your testimony.
 - A. I'm there.
- Q. You recommend in section 6 that the Commission should order DP&L to implement competitive bidding at a hundred percent rate in year 1, right?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. It's true, isn't it, that you don't sponsor any testimony regarding the effect that your proposal would have on DP&L's financial integrity?
 - A. No.
 - Q. You agree with me.
- 24 A. I agree.

Q. Turn to page 11 of your testimony. Page

11 you make certain proposals to modify DP&L's competitive bidding plan, right?

A. Correct.

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- Q. Did you review the competitive bidding plan submitted by DP&L?
 - A. Yes, I did, in its application.
- Q. Okay. You didn't identify any aspect of that plan that provided any advantage to DPLER as a bidder as compared to other bidders, did you?
 - A. No, I didn't.
- Q. You understand that DP&L intends to use Charles River Associates as the competitive bidding manager?
 - A. Yes, I do.
- Q. Okay. And you understand that Charles River Associates has run other auctions in Ohio, right?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. You don't have any reason to doubt CRA's competence?
 - A. No.
 - Q. You're agreeing with me?
- 23 A. Oh, yes.
- 24 THE WITNESS: I apologize, your Honors.
- Q. And you don't have any reason to doubt

their integrity, do you?

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- A. No, I don't.
- Q. Turn to page 12 of your testimony. At the bottom, line 22, you state that "...FES is strongly opposed to any load caps." And you go on to say that "Load caps serve as an artificial limit on competition..." Right?
 - A. It's a partial sentence, but yes.
- Q. Okay. You're aware that other Ohio utilities, including FirstEnergy, have had load caps in their competitive auctions?
- A. Yes, I am aware, and we don't agree with those either.
- Q. Okay. And the reason that you've described the load cap as a artificial limit on competition is that it may prevent a bidder who would be willing to offer the lowest price from winning the auction, right?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Turn, if you would, to page 13 of your testimony.
 - A. I'm there.
- Q. You mention there that FES opposes some of DP&L's credit limit caps?
 - A. Yes.

- Q. Okay. It's true, isn't it, that Duke had similar credit limit caps at its auction?
- A. I'm aware that Duke has an ICT cap as well. I don't recall if it's the exact same levels as this.
- Q. It's at least similar to DP&L's structure?
 - A. It's similar to the structure.
 - Q. Okay.

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- A. But I don't know about the amounts.
- Q. Starting on page 13 you address reasonable arrangements, right?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. You understand that a reasonable arrangement is a contract between DP&L and a customer?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. Okay. And it's true, isn't it, that you've not reviewed DP&L's reasonable arrangements to determine what the terms and conditions in those contracts are?
 - A. I have not seen the contracts. I have read the applications.
- Q. Okay. It's your position, isn't it, that the Commission should not interfere with the contract

between DP&L and a customer if DP&L and that customer have a firm contract with a firm price?

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A. I do not believe that there should be interference with the contract. In this case, though, what I'm asking is that the reasonable arrangements, the load be included in the auction, and if that is not an interference with the contract, then I think that should be allowed. It would be a benefit to other customers because it would lower the delta revenue for those customers and it could bring a benefit to those customers if they have, for example, a reference price off the auction load, so it could bring a benefit to the reasonable arrangements customers as well.

But my intent was not to interfere with their contract and DP&L would still receive whatever price was in that contract for that customer, just the load would be in auction.

- Q. You don't know whether the contracts as drafted permit your proposals, do you?
- A. I don't. Nor do I know that they prohibit them.
- Q. Turn, if you would, then, to page 17 of your testimony. You address DP&L's request for the AER-N there, right?

1 A. Yes.

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- Q. And you understand that the AER-N is a placeholder for the Yankee facility that it has constructed?
 - A. Yes, I do.
- Q. Okay. You understand that the Yankee facility is owned or operated by DP&L?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. Your testimony does not address whether the Yankee facility was sourced through a competitive bidding process, does it?
- A. No, it doesn't. My testimony is just at the very fundamental level that the AER-N is improper because generation service is a competitive service. Dr. Lesser, FES's witness, may have more detail on that in his testimony.
- Q. I'm just asking about yours. Your testimony also does not address whether the Yankee facility was newly used and useful on or after January 1, 2009, right?
 - A. No, it doesn't deal with that.
- Q. Okay. And your testimony doesn't address whether the Yankee facility was needed as a result of a resource planning process, does it?
 - A. No.

- Q. Turn, if you would, to page 18 of your testimony.
 - A. I'm there.
 - Q. You address there DP&L's request for an SSR, right?
 - A. Yes.

Q. It's true, isn't it, that you don't address -- step back.

You understand that DP&L made its application pursuant to Ohio Revised Code 4928.143(B)(2)(d), that is its application for the SSR.

- A. No, I'm not aware of that. I understand what 4928.143 is, I don't recall the statute reference.
- Q. Turn, then, back to DP&L's exhibits, if you would. Exhibit 103, page 2.
 - A. Okay.
- Q. Subsection (d) begins with "Terms, conditions, or charges..."
 - A. Okay.
- Q. Do you recall that I asked you at your deposition whether your testimony addressed whether the elements in that statute were satisfied, and I believe you told me that your testimony does not

address that subject?

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- A. I do recall that.
- Q. And it's true, isn't it, that your testimony does not address whether the subjects of that subsection are satisfied by DP&L's request for an SSR? Right?
- A. I think that's true except with one exception. I believe that even in my deposition I had an issue with the last part of that section (d) which was "...have the effect of stabilizing or providing certainty regarding retail electric service," and I believe that -- and I believe now that my issue as well is that offering and providing subsidies like the SSR and the ST distorts the marketplace. I don't think it stabilizes retail electric service.
- Q. It's true, isn't it, that there's nothing in your testimony that addresses whether DP&L can provide stable service within its in territory without the SSR or the ST?
- A. If by "stable service" you mean distribution service, no. And I think that the testimony in this case has shown by DP&L witnesses that they have adequate resources for their distribution service.

Q. So the answer to my question is that there is nothing within your testimony that addresses whether or not the Dayton Power & Light Company could provide stable service, no matter how you describe "stable service," without the SSR or the ST?

MR. LANG: Objection. Asked and

EXAMINER McKENNEY: Overruled. The witness can answer the question.

THE WITNESS: Thank you.

A. Yes.

answered.

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- Q. Turn, if you would, to page 19 of your testimony. You address there in subsection 9 items that you describe as barriers to competition, right?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. It's true, isn't it, that you can't cite me to any specific rule that DP&L is violating by not having implemented the various items you're asking for?
- A. No, I don't think it's a matter of violating a rule. It's a matter of promoting and encouraging competition per the statute.
- MR. SHARKEY: Your Honor, I would move to strike, it's nonresponsive; my question was to any specific rule.

MR. LANG: And, your Honor, she said no and gave an explanation of what her testimony is.

EXAMINER McKENNEY: The request to strike is denied.

- Q. You can't cite me to any specific

 Commission order that DP&L is violating by not having implemented the various items that you've listed, true?
 - A. True.

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- Q. It's true, isn't it, that your testimony does not contain any analysis of whether the expected benefits of your various proposals exceed the expected costs?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. You also don't sponsor any analysis or exhibits that show that customers do, in fact, benefit from the type of enhancements that you have identified.
 - A. Could you repeat that, please?
- Q. Sure. You don't sponsor any analysis, charts, or exhibits that show that customers do, in fact, benefit from the type of enhancements that you have identified.
- A. I do believe that I don't sponsor any charts or exhibits, that's correct. I do believe in

terms of analysis, though, that my discussion on pages 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, and 24, as well as 25, are as a result of my analysis around customer responses to issues that they have in the marketplace. So as a result of understanding what customers' needs are and talking with customers, this is what we're suggesting.

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Q. You don't make any effort, do you, to quantify the amount of the customer benefits that you believe that they may receive as a result of your various proposals?

MR. LANG: Objection to the form. Just to the extent that he referred to her proposals.

EXAMINER McKENNEY: Rephrase the question, please.

MR. SHARKEY: Sure.

- Q. You don't make any effort to quantify, meaning determine a dollar value, that customers would benefit by implementing any of the various proposals that you make in subsection 9 of your testimony, correct?
- A. Correct. There's no dollar value that would be conducive to be able to actually calculate for many of these things because they promote the customer's satisfaction, a lot of them, as well as

facilitate information flow. That would be very difficult to figure out how to calculate that.

- Q. Okay. You've told me earlier that you don't -- your testimony doesn't have any analysis as to whether the expected benefits of your proposal exceed the expected costs.
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. Okay. You nonetheless expect DP&L's customers to pay for those competitive enhancements that you identify, right?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Please turn to page 20 of your testimony. Starting on line 21 you say, quote, "...DP&L does not offer rate ready percentage off price-to-compare billing in its territory," right?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. It's actually true, isn't it, that CRES providers can make calculations themselves so they can offer percentage-off billing but you believe that the process is overly burdensome because CRES providers have to stay on top of DP&L's price-to-compare?
- A. I don't think it's a matter of staying on top of it. I think, as we discussed at your deposition -- at my deposition, that it can be very

ineffective and it's very difficult, it's not just the PTC but it's also customers' meter reads, there's over 20 in a particular month, and then some of the price-to-compare components are service rendered versus bill rendered.

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So it's not the calculation of the PTC itself, it's of the components and when they're actually enacted as well as that you would need to make sure that when DP&L did file their tariff filing, that you picked it up quickly, which I think in that case it would be a staying on top of it, as you mentioned.

But with all of those factors together it makes it a very difficult thing to calculate on a bill-ready basis when DP&L already has all those components in their system.

Q. If you look at page 21 of your testimony, not your deposition, your testimony, at line 10, you in fact state, quote, "...while DP&L technically allows suppliers to submit new rates each time the PTC changes, this process is overly burdensome, inefficient and ineffective. DP&L's PTC changes several times throughout the year. Thus, suppliers would have to stay on top of DP&L's PTC changes and submit new rates each time it changes."

Did I read that accurately?

- A. Yes, you did. And there's also below that it talks about the issues that further complicate it that I also mentioned.
- Q. Turn, if you would, to page 22 of your testimony.
 - A. I'm there.

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- Q. At the top of the page you complain about DP&L's 20-cent charge per consolidated bill and 12-cent charge per dual bill.
 - A. Yes, I do.
- Q. Okay. Do you know whether those charges were established pursuant to a stipulation that was approved by a Commission order?
- A. I do believe in the testimony here that I have learned that, yes.
- Q. Okay. It's also true, isn't it, that FES typically uses consolidated billing when it is serving residential customers?
- A. I don't think it's really competitive intelligence, that's why I was hesitating, so I'll answer yes.
- Q. If DP&L did not offer consolidated billing, then FES would have to incur costs associated with printing and postage to bill its

customers, right?

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- A. If it decided to mail them a bill instead of submit it electronically, yes.
 - Q. Okay.
 - A. If not, no.
- Q. So under the assumption it's mailing its bills, the fact that DP&L is offering consolidated billing allows for the total cost for DP&L and FES printing and postage to be cut approximately in half, right?
- A. That's what we discussed at my deposition. Now I'm a little confused by the numbers that are flying around in the hearing. I'm not sure what the cost is anymore.
- Q. Well, if you assume that DP&L and FES would have approximately the same printing and postage figures, the fact that now there only needs to be one bill printed and one set of postage put on the bill would cut the total cost approximately in half, right?
- A. There's a lot of assumptions there that costs would be the same. In addition to that, you know, in the testimony that I've heard here I believe that DP&L is already recovering through its distribution rates for those charges so I might argue

now that, in fact, we're getting double-charged instead of in half.

Q. Ms. Noewer, my question is: If DP&L and FES had roughly the same costs of printing and mailing a bill, the fact that FES no longer has to incur those costs when it uses consolidated billing means that those costs would be cut approximately in half. Right?

MR. LANG: I would object to the hypothetical. It's incomplete and it assumes facts that are absolutely not in evidence with regard to costs.

EXAMINER McKENNEY: Objection's overruled.

Please remember to add the "all else being equal" to your hypotheticals.

And, Ms. Noewer, I would ask that you please be responsive directly to the questions that are asked of you.

THE WITNESS: Yes, your Honor.

EXAMINER McKENNEY: Thank you. You may answer his hypothetical question.

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

MR. SHARKEY: Could you reread it to her,

25 please?

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(Record read.)

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- A. I suppose if we chose to mail it and not electronically send it, yes.
- Q. Okay. And it's true, isn't it, that you're not suggesting that FES shouldn't pay some amount towards the postage and the printing costs that DP&L incurs?
- A. At a policy level I think no. I think that -- that the billing, much like the rest of the state, that the utilities provide that without charging to CRES suppliers, I believe that that is the case.

In fact, when we spoke in my deposition,
I indicated that I thought there was a section in
there when we were going through that that I
mentioned that I thought we could pay part of it. I
don't believe that at a policy level, and I think we
have paid for the last couple of years for that
service.

- Q. Turn, if you would, back to your deposition, page 115, Ms. Noewer.
 - A. Yes.
- MR. LANG: What was the page reference, please?
- 25 MR. SHARKEY: 115.

1 Line 18. You recall, as you can look at 0. 2 above, that we were talking about the costs being cut 3 approximately in half by using consolidated billing; 4 the same topic we were just discussing, right? 5 Α. Yes. And then on line 18 I asked you the 6 7 question, the question is: "Why should FirstEnergy Solutions get the entirety of that cost savings 8 instead of sharing that cost savings with DP&L?" 9 "Even if that were true, which 10 Answer: 11 I'm not suggesting that maybe suppliers shouldn't pay 12 something, but 20 cents per bill is egregious." 13 Did I read that accurately? 14 Α. Yes, you did. 15 MR. LANG: Just for the record, 16 objection, it's not impeachment. 17 EXAMINER McKENNEY: Objection's noted. 18 Overruled. 19 Q. My last topic. 20 It's true, isn't it, that you don't 21 sponsor any testimony regarding whether DP&L can 22 maintain its financial integrity if the proposals in 23 your testimony were implemented? 24 Α. No.

You would agree with me that there's

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Q.

nothing in your testimony.

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- Α. Yes.
- It's also true, isn't it, that your testimony does not address whether DP&L can provide reliable service if some or all of your proposals were implemented?
 - Not in my testimony, no. Α.
- Okay. You also believe that it's in Ο. FES's best interest that DP&L be able to provide reliable service, don't you?
- Yes, I do, and I think that they, through their distribution, they do.
- And you agree with me that it's in FES's best interest that DP&L continue to have sufficient funds that it could provide reliable distribution service, right?
- That it can provide reliable distribution Α. service, and if it can't, it should file a distribution case.

MR. SHARKEY: Thank you, Ms. Noewer.

Your Honors, I have no further questions.

EXAMINER McKENNEY: Thank you.

Staff?

MR. MARGARD: Yes, perhaps a couple.

Thank you, your Honor.

CROSS-EXAMINATION

By Mr. Margard:

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- O. Good afternoon.
- A. Good afternoon.
- Q. Do I understand your testimony that you believe that the company's proposed ESP will result in a subsidization of its generation?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And you've testified that subsidizing generation distorts the market.
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And the prospect, the potential for this market distortion could affect participation in the competitive auction?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Do you offer an opinion as to whether the company's affiliate, DPLER, should participate as part of that auction, given that potential?
- A. I do have an opinion. It's in my testimony that they should not. While they're not corporately separated and while they're receiving a subsidy. While DP&L is receiving a subsidy.
- Q. And do you have an opinion as to whether the company itself should participate as part of the auction?

2436 I do have an opinion, and I believe that 1 2 they should not. DP&L should not. 3 MR. MARGARD: Thank you, your Honor. 4 That's all I have. 5 EXAMINER McKENNEY: Do we -- did we make it around the table? Did we ask everyone if they had 6 7 cross? We're to redirect. 8 9 Mr. Lang? MR. ALEXANDER: Could we take a --10 EXAMINER McKENNEY: Would you like a 11 12 minute? 13 MR. LANG: Yes, please. EXAMINER McKENNEY: All right. Let's go 14 off the record. 15 16 (Recess taken.) 17 EXAMINER McKENNEY: Let's go back on the 18 record. 19 Mr. Lang, redirect? 20 MR. LANG: Thank you, your Honor. 21 22 REDIRECT EXAMINATION 23 By Mr. Lang: 24 One question, Ms. Noewer. Mr. Sharkey 25 asked you a series of questions about subsidies and

their impact on DPLER, D-P-L-E-R. Is it also your testimony that the subsidized generation has an impact on DP&L itself?

MR. SHARKEY: Objection, your Honor. It's beyond the scope of cross.

EXAMINER McKENNEY: I'll allow the question. Overruled.

A. Yes, it is. I do believe that DP&L, as the owner of the subsidized generation as well as getting subsidies, if they were to get those in this case, would definitely be able to use that to improve their generating facilities, make environmental retrofits, and do other things to improve their facilities that the suppliers in competitive markets like FirstEnergy Solutions would not have the subsidy to be able to do, and it would make it, then, therefore, again, another unlevel playing field.

MR. LANG: No further questions.

Thank you, your Honor.

EXAMINER McKENNEY: Recross,

Mr. Petricoff?

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MR. PETRICOFF: No, your Honor.

EXAMINER McKENNEY: Mr. Berger?

MR. BERGER: No.

EXAMINER McKENNEY: Ms. Bojko?

2438 1 MS. BOJKO: No, your Honor. 2 MR. WILLIAMS: No, thank you, your Honor. 3 MR. DARR: No, your Honor. 4 EXAMINER McKENNEY: Mr. Sharkey? 5 MR. SHARKEY: Yes. 6 7 RECROSS-EXAMINATION By Mr. Sharkey: 8 9 You're aware that various Ohio utilities 10 have received nonbypassable charges for years, right? "For years" did you say? 11 Α. 12 Q. Yes. 13 I'm not aware of anything specific. Do you have a specific reference? 14 Well, you know The Dayton Power & Light 15 16 Company has been receiving the rate stabilization 17 charge for years, right? 18 Α. Yes. 19 You're aware that Duke has been receiving 20 a nonbypassable charge for a number of years? 21 I'm aware that Duke is receiving, as a 22 part of their stipulation, an electric stability 23 charge, yes. 24 Okay. And AEP is receiving a 25 nonbypassable charge as well, right?

1 A. Yes.

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- Q. And you've offered the opinion that the receipt by those utilities of those nonbypassable charges would create a competitive disadvantage to CRES providers, right?
- A. In the case where the utility still owns the generation and is not corporately separated, yes.
- Q. You haven't sponsored any study or analysis that shows that, in fact, CRES providers have been injured as a result of these items that you call subsidies, do you?
- A. I'm not referring to the other nonbypassable charges. I'm referring to this case and the potential for injury because there's subsidized generation that could bid in auctions.
- Q. You don't sponsor any testimony that contains any analysis that shows that any CRES providers have, in fact, been injured as a result of nonbypassable charges that have been paid to any Ohio utilities, right?
- A. No, I don't think it's an injury, I think it distorts the market.
- Q. You don't sponsor any exhibits or analysis that shows, in fact, that there has been a distortion of the marketplace, do you?

2440 1 Α. Not specifically, no. 2 MR. SHARKEY: Thank you, your Honors. 3 further questions. 4 EXAMINER McKENNEY: Thank you. 5 Staff? MR. MARGARD: No, thank you, your Honor. 6 EXAMINER McKENNEY: Examiner Price? 7 8 9 EXAMINATION 10 By Examiner Price: I have a couple briefly. 11 12 You support the six competitive 13 enhancements that Dayton Power & Light has proposed in their ESP. 14 15 Α. Yes. I'm not sure, your Honor, I would 16 refer to them as "enhancements." The six modifications that they have 17 Q. proposed. 18 19 Yes, sir. Α. 20 I've asked this question of other 2.1 witnesses, but if the Commission were to determine that it is either the case that CRES providers will 22

pay for these enhancements or that the enhancements

not be implemented, what would your recommendation to

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the Commission be?

A. I think at the policy level, you're giving me only one of two choices --

O. Yes indeed.

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A. On purpose, I'm sure.

I don't think it's right that they shouldn't be implemented, but I also don't believe that suppliers should pay for them because they're benefits to customers and they should be borne by customers.

- Q. So would you prefer that they not be implemented than have CRES providers pay for them?
 - A. That's right.
- Q. Thank you. It's been a very consistent opinion, nobody wants to pay for these implementations.
- A. I understand. I understand. It's a policy of the state, though, to continue to further competition and we see that as a benefit like you would pay -- customers would pay for economic development.
 - Q. Exactly.

You do not propose on page 25 in your recommendations for improving competition, you do not propose a purchase of receivables program; is that correct?

A. That's correct.

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- Q. Are you opposed to a purchase of receivables program?
- A. No, we're not. In fact, we participate in them in other states.
 - Q. You're simply indifferent.
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. You do not support or oppose.
 - A. Correct.
- Q. You do not propose that Dayton implement supplier consolidated billing; is that correct?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. Are you indifferent or you're opposed to it?
- A. Not opposed. Indifferent at this point because at this point our focus at a policy level is getting all the competitive enhancements in the state to a consistent basis where we can operate as a CRES supplier most effectively. And I think supplier consolidated billing is a lofty goal, we're just trying to get, you know, consistency first. So we're not opposed to it.
- EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you. You're excused.
- 25 EXAMINER McKENNEY: Mr. Lang.

2443 1 MR. LANG: Your Honor, I move FES 2 Exhibits 17 and 17A. 3 EXAMINER McKENNEY: Any objections? 4 (No response.) 5 EXAMINER McKENNEY: They will be admitted. 6 7 (EXHIBITS ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.) 8 EXAMINER McKENNEY: Mr. Petricoff. 9 MR. PETRICOFF: Thank you, your Honor. At this time RESA would like to call to the stand 10 11 Stephen E. Bennett. 12 (Witness sworn.) 13 EXAMINER PRICE: Please be seated and state your name and business address for the record. 14 15 THE WITNESS: My name is Stephen Bennett, 16 my business address is 2 North Ninth Street, 17 Allentown, Pennsylvania, 18101. 18 EXAMINER PRICE: Please proceed, Mr. Petricoff. 19 2.0 MR. PETRICOFF: Thank you, your Honor. 2.1 Your Honor, at this time I'd like to have marked as 22 RESA Exhibit No. 6 the direct prepared testimony of 23 Stephen E. Bennett. 24 EXAMINER PRICE: It will be so marked. 25 (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

	2444
1	STEPHEN E. BENNETT
2	being first duly sworn, as prescribed by law, was
3	examined and testified as follows:
4	DIRECT EXAMINATION
5	By Mr. Petricoff:
6	Q. Mr. Bennett, by whom are you employed and
7	what is your title?
8	A. PPL Energy Plus as senior manager of
9	regulatory policy.
10	Q. And PPL Energy Plus is a member of the
11	Resale Energy Supplier Association which I'll refer
12	to as "RESA."
13	A. Yes, it is.
14	Q. And on whose behalf do you appear today?
15	A. On behalf of the Retail Energy Supply
16	Association.
17	Q. Do you have with you what's just been
18	marked as RESA Exhibit No. 6?
19	A. Yes, I do.
20	Q. Is that your direct prepared testimony?
21	A. Yes, it is.
22	Q. Was it written by you or under your
23	direction?
24	A. It was written under my direction.
25	Q. Are there any changes or amendments that

you'd like to make to that testimony?

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- A. Yes. On page -- sorry. On page 7. Or page 7, lines 21, 22, and 23 should be removed.
 - Q. Are there any other changes?
- A. Yes. And that was on page 16, line 10, the words "\$13 increase" should be replaced by a "\$7 increase exclusive of TCRR-N costs."
- Q. With those two changes if I were to ask you all the questions that are contained in RESA Exhibit 6 today, would your answers be the same?
 - A. They would.

THE WITNESS:

MR. PETRICOFF: Your Honor, the witness is available for cross-examination.

EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you.

I'll ask my question first, which you probably just heard me ask the previous witness. Are you supportive of the six competitive enhancements that Dayton Power & Light has proposed in their ESP?

We are.

EXAMINER PRICE: The Commission's faced with three choices; they can approve the implementation of those changes and have CRES providers pay for it, they can approve the implementation of those changes and have customers pay for it, or they can not approve the

implementation of those measures.

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My guess is that your preferred choice there would be to approve the implementation of the measures and have the customers pay for it; is that correct?

THE WITNESS: In this case, yes, RESA believes that it would be improper for the CRES providers to directly pay for enhancements or improvements that would simply bring DP&L up to the standards that we see in other jurisdictions in Ohio and outside of Ohio.

EXAMINER PRICE: In the event the Commission were to take your preferred alternative off the table, the choice is to have CRES providers pay for these enhancements or not go forward with the enhancements, which option would you prefer?

THE WITNESS: So similarly, since that's kind of a, you know, take-it-or-leave-it type -
EXAMINER PRICE: Trick question.

THE WITNESS: Yes, trick question. I would say that ideally perhaps somebody, an expert, could be brought in to take a look at that, do a cost-benefit analysis. But if you really said either the CRES providers pay or you don't get them, I would need to look through each one individually and

probably make an assessment because with the, you know, with more cost data it's possible that some of them just are so fundamental to the marketplace that it would make sense to have the CRES providers pay but, again, generally I think that improving the DP&L system to bring it up to spec. with other jurisdictions is not appropriate for the CRESs to pay directly.

EXAMINER PRICE: And the individual changes have different values to you as a CRES provider.

THE WITNESS: That's correct.

EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you.

Consumers' Counsel.

MR. BERGER: Thank you, your Honor.

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CROSS-EXAMINATION

By Mr. Berger:

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- Q. Good evening, Mr. Bennett.
- A. Good evening.
- Q. Mr. Bennett, have you assessed the cost of implementing your proposed EDI changes?
 - A. No. Not internally to RESA, no.
- Q. And you haven't proposed any cost recovery mechanism for them, have you?

- A. Not in testimony, no.
- Q. And the same with respect to your proposed POR program, you don't have any proposal with respect to paying for it, do you?
 - A. Not in my testimony.
- Q. You don't have any calculation of the costs or a proposal with respect to the recovery of those costs, do you?
 - A. No.

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- Q. Mr. Bennett, if base rates were reduced such that the billing costs included in base rates were only those associated with SSO customers, would you agree that CRES suppliers should pay the incremental cost associated with consolidated billing under your proposal?
- A. I'm -- there's a couple different kinds of consolidated billing. Do you mean utilities or suppliers consolidated billing?
 - Q. With the utility consolidating billing.
- A. Consolidated billing, okay. So if I understand the question correctly, you're saying if the DPL -- DP&L SSO rates were unbundled down to just generation and then there was an incremental cost to issue a utility consolidated bill on behalf of the CRES providers, would RESA support paying that --

paying that amount, that's the -- okay.

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Let me think about that for a second.

I suppose that if it was possible to completely unbundle the SSO rates to the point where all costs associated with serving the commodity service were unbundled and SSO service was completely reflective of all of those costs, then yes, it may make sense to have incremental costs borne by the CRES providers. I don't think we're anywhere close to that level of unbundling here in Ohio let alone in DP&L.

- Q. Have you compared the cost charged by DP&L for billing to those provided by other providers for billing services?
 - A. To Duke Energy Ohio.
 - Q. What's the comparison you made?
- A. Well, my understanding of the tariff in Duke Energy Ohio is that they charge only for bill-ready consolidated billing, there's no charge for rate-ready consolidated billing, and the charge is approximately 6 cents per bill per residential, I believe roughly 26 cents per bill for commercial, and then \$3, and I don't recall, I believe it's 350 but I wouldn't be able to say and I don't have it in front of me for industrial, I'm sorry, for the industrial

class.

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- Q. And I think you talk in your testimony about the charge for rate-ready billing code modification.
- A. Yes. The thousand dollar charge, correct.
- Q. Yes. Do other providers with billing services offer other rates? Are you familiar with what they are?
 - A. Not off the top of my head, no.
- Q. And what is the fee for requesting interval data that's charged to suppliers?
 - A. From DP&L?
 - Q. Yes.
 - A. I don't recall from the top of my head.
- Q. Would you expect that there's a cost associated with conveying that interval data to suppliers that's not covered by the meter cost itself?
- A. It's possible. I wouldn't know, I don't know the DP&L cost structure.
- Q. Okay. On page 17 of your testimony,
 Mr. Bennett, you make a comment about switching
 tracker and indicate that shopping customers will see
 a larger increase in DP&L charges through the

switching tracker proposed by the company than nonshopping customers. Do you see that?

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- A. Are you talking about answer 33 on page 17?
 - Q. Yes. Do you see at lines 7 and 8?
 - A. Yes, I do on 7 and 8. Yes.
- Q. I'm not sure I understand how that can be. Can you explain that? How is it that shopping customers will see a larger increase in DP&L charges through its switching tracker?
- A. I think that's -- I believe that was meant to be on a relative basis. A percentage increase.
 - Q. Relative to what?
- A. That a shopping customer -- under the rate structure proposed in the ESP plan, a shopping customer would see a larger percentage increase overall in its rates versus the percentage increase seen by an SSO customer.
- Q. You're just talking about the utility portion of the bill?
- A. The entire -- let me think about that.

 No, I believe our calculation -- our
 estimates were based on the entire bill. On an
 entire bill based on a hypothetical customer example.

- Q. Where the generation costs were the same other than the switching tracker?
- A. No. The generation costs would have been proposed ESP rates versus I believe it was the lowest residential offer on the Apples to Apples chart as of March 8th in the DP&L territory.

So the generation for the shopping customer would have been based on the lowest Apples to Apples rate publicly available on the PUCO website and the generation for the nonshopping customer, the SSO customer, would be based on the proposed rates in the ESP.

- Q. And that's why the shopping customer would see a larger increase, because they're starting out at a lower level?
- A. That's part of it. My recollection of the workpapers is that with -- the ESP lowers some rates and increases some rates, so in the end it's a relatively small overall rate change, whereas the total rate impact of the ESP on the shopping customer would be higher.
- Q. Do you disagree with the company that switching is causing its financial integrity problems?
 - A. I don't think I have enough insight into

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their finances to know what is or all the things that are causing their financial problems.

- Q. Well, assuming that that were true for a moment, do you think that -- do you think that cost causation is an important principle and that if customer switching is causing those problems, switching customers should be bearing the costs associated with the switching tracker?
- A. Well, I think there's two separate concepts that they're talk about here. One, is cost causation an important principle; yes, it's fundamental to competitive markets.

The idea that switching customers are somehow causing costs to a utility, I don't -- I don't really perceive it that way. I mean, there's a statutory ability for a customer to choose a CRES provider, you know, it's not a malicious act. It's not something that's meant to cause a cost or not cause a cost.

- Q. Well, I'm just asking you to assume that the company is correct, the financial integrity is -- its problems are caused by the fact that customers are switching. And if that were the case, wouldn't switching customers be responsible for the costs?
 - A. I would say -- I would say no because --

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for a number of reasons. One, the switching customers of today may return to the SSO service tomorrow and those that are on SSO now may switch later. You know, DP&L is talking about proposing a transition to a competitive —— a fully competitive wholesale and retail structure.

"Anybody that's switching is costing us money so we're going to charge switchers," then every utility in Ohio and other jurisdictions would be able to put up an almost un -- you know, a barrier that would be very, very difficult to overcome.

It's -- I don't think I or anybody in RESA has ever thought of the idea that just because a customer exercises its statutory right to select a CRES provider, that that's causing the financial hardships that DP&L is currently facing.

So I understand that you're asking me to assume that but it's very difficult for me to assume that because it seems like it's a bit of a stretch for me from a hypothetical.

Q. Okay. Thank you.

MR. BERGER: That's all I have, your

Honor.

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EXAMINER PRICE: Ms. Bojko?

2455 1 MS. BOJKO: No questions, your Honor. 2 EXAMINER McKENNEY: Mr. Williams? 3 MR. WILLIAMS: No questions, your Honors. 4 EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Alexander? 5 MR. ALEXANDER: Just a couple follow-up questions. 6 7 CROSS-EXAMINATION 8 9 By Mr. Alexander: Mr. Bennett, my name is Trevor Alexander, 10 I represent FirstEnergy Solutions, I have a followup 11 12 in your conversation with Mr. Berger. 13 You discussed billing charges in Duke's service territory. Do you remember that 14 conversation? 15 16 Yes, I do. 17 Is the Duke bill-ready billing system 18 currently operational? 19 Actually, I don't know. I know -- yeah. 2.0 I don't know. 21 And so you don't know whether anyone is 22 currently being charged the rates you provided to Mr. Berger for bill-ready billing? 23 24 Α. Correct. I don't know for sure that 25 anybody is billing. I simply looked at their tariff

2456 to ascertain their rates that are in the tariff. 1 2 And do you know whether Duke has agreed 3 to change the rates which are in that tariff when the 4 bill-ready billing system goes into effect? A. I don't know. I don't know if that's the 5 6 case or not. I'm unaware. 7 MR. ALEXANDER: Okay. Thank you very much. 8 9 EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Darr? 10 MR. DARR: No questions. EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Yurick? 11 12 MR. YURICK: No questions. Thank you, 13 your Honor. EXAMINER McKENNEY: Mr. Faruki? 14 15 MR. FARUKI: Thank you, your Honor. 16 17 CROSS-EXAMINATION 18 By Mr. Faruki: 19 Q. Good evening. 20 Α. Good evening. 21 You and I know each other, you know I 22 represent DP&L. I understand you have a flight 23 tonight, I'll do my best.

provider but not licensed in Ohio; is that right?

Your employer, PPL Energy Plus, is a CRES

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- A. That's correct.
- Q. And you are basically presenting testimony on behalf of RESA. Some of RESA's members are competitors of DP&L; is that right?
- A. Some of RESA's members are CRES providers licensed in Ohio and serve in the DP&L territory.
 - Q. Okay.

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EXAMINER PRICE: One member of RESA is an affiliate of Dayton Power & Light.

THE WITNESS: Yes, that's correct.

MC-Squared.

- Q. Your first issue about interval meters, if you want to turn to that, it's page 3 of your testimony. If a customer has a hundred kilowatts of demand, you don't know what percentage of the bill that customer could save by signing up with a CRES provider that competes with DP&L, do you?
 - A. No.
- Q. In preparation of your testimony you did not study that type of question?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. You have not made any analysis to determine a payback period for a customer investment in an interval meter; is that right?
 - A. Also correct.

- Q. Nor, to your knowledge, has RESA.
- A. Correct.

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- Q. You are unable -- I'm seeing if I can shorten this up, Stephen. You are unable to tell me whether or not customers have switched or how many have switched because of the cost of an interval meter; is that right?
 - A. That's also correct.
- Q. Are you aware that most of DP&L's customers in the range of a hundred kilowatts of demand have already switched?
- A. Not specifically. I don't know that I have access to data at that level. But I know that's what we discussed in my deposition.
- Q. Generally, a CRES provider would want to know how much energy a customer is using in order to quote a price to that customer; is that right?
- A. They must know how much energy that customer is using.
- Q. That type of information can come from an interval meter?
 - A. It can.
- Q. With regard to your question 11, or your answer to question 11, we discussed that at your deposition. Before preparing your testimony you did

not examine whether there are utilities in Ohio other than DP&L with interval meter thresholds other than a hundred kilowatts, did you?

- A. I did not at that time. I have since.
- Q. And on your testimony in particular at line -- page 4, sorry, line 5, you argue that CRES providers should receive the data free of charge, right?
 - A. Correct.

- Q. To shorten that up, is it accurate that, as a CRES provider representative, you would want the data free of charge even if there's a cost to create, handle, or manage it?
- A. I would want the data free of charge if the customer has already -- based on the rates that they've paid to support the implementation and upgrades of the DP&L billing system, the cost that the customers paid to implement the meter, the costs that the customers paid to implement the telemetry, all reasonably compensated the utility for the costs associated with the data, managing the data, and providing the data, yes, I would want that free of charge.

I certainly would not want to double-pay or have the customer double-pay DP&L for the

privilege of receiving their own data for their authorized supplier.

- Q. Isn't it true, sir, that you don't have an economic rationale for providing data for free to CRES providers which are competitors of the utility while having the utility bear the cost of creation, handling, or managing data that the CRES providers need?
- A. There's no -- I mean, in the utility cost recovery model there's no rationale for the utility to bear the costs. However, again, if the utility's already being -- having cost recovery through rates and through customer fees, then I wouldn't want the customer or the CRES provider double-paying for those charges.
- Q. Okay. I'm not asking about double-payment. I'm asking you whether you have an economic rationale for having the data be provided but the utility bearing the cost of creation or handling or managing it.
- A. No. If it's really truly the case that the utility is incurring a cost that's not recovered elsewhere, then I wouldn't propose getting that data for free.
 - Q. Do you know whether some utilities

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provide interval data for a charge?

- A. My understanding is that some do and some do not.
- Q. Go on to issue 2. This is your web-based system and the EDI data exchange; is that right?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. Before formulating your testimony you did not even read the testimony of Dona Seger-Lawson, DP&L's witness, on that subject, did you?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. Your testimony was the result of a collaboration among RESA members and counsel, and you don't know if any of that was borrowed from previous testimony; is that right?
 - A. Not specifically, no.
- Q. If we talk about the benefits to market participants for a minute, one by one perhaps, first the retail competitive enhancements that DP&L sponsors, including the web-based system and the EDI data exchange are ones that will benefit CRES providers; is that right?
- A. In total the programs proposed by DP&L will, because they benefit the marketplace and the market participants and CRES providers are market participants, then, yes, CRES providers will receive

a benefit. Not exclusive benefit but they will receive a benefit.

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- Q. And if you turn to page 5, the first full sentence, it's kind of a long sentence so I'm not going to read it to you, but with that in front of you you agree with me that CRES providers would benefit from industry standard data formats because CRES providers would require fewer modifications of their existing systems if those industry standard formats were available; is that right?
- A. Yeah. The more standardization there is across the industry, the more efficiency there is, that means efficiency in the CRES provider systems, that means efficiency in the utility's interaction with the CRES providers, and efficiency in the customers receiving pricing and timely enrollment.
- Q. If you go down to page 11 where you have a recommendation that DP&L be directed to implement a web-based system with certain features, do you see that?
- A. I'm sorry, I heard you wrong, you said page --
- Q. I'm sorry. Maybe I misspoke. Page 5, line 11 --
 - A. Line 11.

- Q. -- is what I meant to say.
- A. I think I misheard, I apologize. Yes.
 - Q. You have no idea of the cost of doing that, do you?
 - A. Not -- let's see, how do I answer this?

 I'm struggling because I just don't know if it's in the record or not.
 - Q. It's in your deposition.
 - A. So I'll say no, not in exhaustive detail.
 - Q. Okay. Since you said "no, not in exhaustive detail," we'll look briefly at your deposition.
 - A. Okay.
 - Q. Oh, you have one?
 - A. I do.

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EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you.

- Q. If you look with me at page 22, it starts on line 2 and I asked you about this same question and answer 22, line 2, "On page 5, line 11 you indicate that in your view the Commission should direct DP&L to implement a web-based system. And then you go on to describe some of the features of it; is that right?"
- Answer: "Correct."
- 25 "Do you have any idea of the cost of so

doing?"

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Answer: "I do not."

Have I read that correctly?

- A. You did.
- Q. Is it also true that you have no idea of the timeframe that it would take to develop, test, or implement such a system?
 - A. I do not.
- Q. And, again, to shorten this up, in deposition when I asked you how RESA would expect to pay for this or have its members active in Ohio pay for this system, your testimony is that RESA has no expectation about whether or not it or its members would pay. Is that right?
- A. That's correct. The details of the implementation are important in answering that question.
- Q. And your testimony has no specific suggestion or proposal on how to pay for that system.
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. All right. If I can press you on that point, though, you agree with me that RESA has expressed a willingness to contribute to the development of retail enhancements; is that right?
 - A. In certain specific situations under

certain circumstances, yes.

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- Q. But in terms of the record for this case, your testimony is silent on any cost recovery mechanism.
 - A. Correct.
- Q. Page 5, line 13, you -
 MR. PETRICOFF: Of his testimony?

 MR. FARUKI: Yes. I'll flag the depo,

 Howard.

MR. PETRICOFF: All right.

Q. Page 5, line 13, you have a six-month recommendation I wanted to ask about where, in a nutshell, you say "...no later than six months after the Commission's Opinion and Order in this case" DP&L should be ordered to implement the system.

However, that six-month deadline is being suggested without any previous experience and without any assessment or analysis of how much time it would actually take to implement this system; is that right?

- A. That's correct. It was proposed as a placeholder in order to make sure that the implementation effort didn't drag on beyond a reasonable timeframe.
 - Q. May be a placeholder, but you don't know

if it would take more than six months to do what you're suggesting.

- A. That's correct, I do not.
- Q. Okay. Then if you look at line 14, your "to assist in improving" sentence, again, I won't read it but you have that reference?
 - A. Correct.

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- Q. I went through this long list that you have that starts on line 18 and goes over on to page 7 and by my count, which I'll ask you to accept subject to check, you have a list of 36 features that you want, am I correct that this list of features is essentially the standard list of EDI and web-based system features that RESA has advocated in multiple jurisdictions?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. But you don't know of any one jurisdiction that has adopted all of the features on this wish list, do you?
 - A. I do not.
- Q. And you don't know what the cost of such a system would be or what the time to implement it would be, correct?
 - A. Not in detail.
 - Q. As to the features in your list on

pages 5 to 7, and I mean to include all of the Arabic 1 to 5 list, the whole list, you agree with me that these features are critical to CRES providers; is that right?

- A. They are critical to the market and fundamental and, again, as CRES providers, as market participants, need customer data. Customer data is fundamental to the competitive marketplace.
- Q. On page 8, you are talking about some other jurisdictions and what they have done, but is it accurate that you are not aware of utilities in Ohio have adopted the standard you're talking about on page 8?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And, again, as to those standards, you have not done an analysis or performed a study with regard to the cost of implementation of those; is that right?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. On page 9, line 21, you start a discussion of additional commitments. Your phrase, that you want -- let me ask you some questions about that. You are aware that DP&L already has rate-ready billing and bill-ready billing; is that right?
 - A. That's correct.

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- Q. So, essentially, you are recommending a third type of billing when you recommend supplier consolidated billing; is that right?
- A. Well, in my testimony I actually recommend a stakeholder process to discuss the possibility of a third type but, yes, supplier consolidated billing would be a third type beyond rate-ready, utility rate-ready and utility bill-ready consolidation.
- Q. As to that, too, you have not done a cost analysis; is that correct?
 - A. No.

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- Q. Yes, I'm correct?
- A. I'm sorry. Yes, you are correct.
- Q. You agree with me that you're aware that DP&L currently has in place a viable bill-ready billing system under which the CRES provider can calculate its own charges and then send them to DP&L to be included on a bill; is that right?
- A. Yes. I am aware that DP&L has a bill-ready billing system and in bill-ready it is exactly as you described, the CRES provider can -- excuse me, can calculate the bill and provide it to DP&L so that it's included on the customer bill; however, that's usually just in a single line and

doesn't offer the ability to break out all of those charges and all of the inputs that go into that single line item bill that occur, that exists on the customer's bill.

- Q. Now, your third issue begins on page 10 and essentially that's a discussion of purchase of receivables, correct?
- A. Yes: Purchase of receivables and the partial payment system.
- Q. So you are proposing a purchase of receivables program but without all of the details of that program; is that right?
 - A. That's correct.

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- Q. So, for example, you told me at your deposition, and again I'm going to try to shorten this up, that you might want to take the bad debt costs of the CRES providers and put them onto paying customers across Ohio to, I think you used the term "socialize" them; is that right?
- A. I'd have to -- well, I'd have to look at my deposition to recall exactly what I said. What I recall from my deposition is that I talked about the fact that POR programs quite frequently utilize discount rates so that the bad debt risk associated with serving those customers is actually borne by the

CRES provider themselves.

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- Q. Yes, we talked about that too. In other words, you said in some jurisdictions a purchase of receivables program actually transfers to the utility the risk of nonpayment by having the utility purchase receivables at a discount; is that what you're talking about?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. But that proposal is not in this testimony, is it?
 - A. No.
- Q. Another issue that -- with regard to receivables that's not the subject of a recommendation here is whether or not a CRES provider is or is not to be allowed to assess a customer's credit risk; is that right? There's not a recommendation on that subject in your testimony?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. You're familiar with the fact that in AEP's recent electric security plan case a purchase of receivables program was pursued but the Commission declined to order one; is that right?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. And you participated in that case where you were -- at the time when you were an employee of

one of the intervenors, Exelon, right?

A. That's correct.

- Q. And you don't know of any differences between the purchase of receivables program that RESA is recommending in here versus the one recommended in that case, do you?
- A. No, I don't recall all the details of the AEP case.
- Q. On page 12 you are, line 6, sir, you're talking about payment posting priorities.
 - A. Correct.
- Q. You do realize that DP&L is following the Commission's rules with regard to payment posting priorities, right? Currently, that is.
 - A. Yes.
- Q. You're also aware that the Commission has begun a rulemaking proceeding which, among other topics, would deal with how to allocate payments on a consolidated bill, at least as between the utility and CRES provider?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. On page 12, line 9, you have a scenario, it's the sentence that begins "The problem arises." Again without reading all that to you, when you put that testimony in, you were not aware at the time

that DP&L already sends weekly to each CRES provider an update that shows customer account information, the payment agreement plan, the date of the agreement with the customer, the CRES provider's current balance, and the CRES provider's arrearage; is that right?

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- A. That's correct. I actually went off of the most current alternative generation supplier tariff, the PUCO No. 17 electric generation service alternative generation supplier coordination tariff for DP&L effective February 24th, 2012, and based on what's in that tariff it did not indicate the process you relayed to me in the deposition.
- Q. But you told me that this was a collaboration among RESA members. Isn't it true that in the preparation of your testimony in that collaboration the details of what DP&L actually provides to CRES providers were not discussed with RESA members currently operating in Ohio? Is that right?
- A. That's correct, because basically in our estimation if the process is not institutionalized in the tariff, then it's ephemeral, it can change whimsically. So if that is the process that DP&L is following, RESA would just simply like to see it

institutionalized in the tariff itself.

- Q. At page 13 you discuss an alternative if the Commission decides not to order a purchase of receivables program; is that right?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And I believe it's line 15. You talk about the Commission offering relief to the CRES providers on these issues; is that right?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. Without walking through that lengthy answer, essentially what you are asking for in this answer are specifics, again, in the alternative, but specifics of benefits for the CRES providers?
- A. So, again, and kind of throughout the testimony, when we talk about efficiencies to the market and things that improve the data information that the CRES providers have, it is definitely a benefit to the CRES providers but not exclusively.
- So the idea that a CRES provider has all of the information necessary to discuss the billing details with the customer is also a benefit to the customer. Is it a benefit to the CRES provider?

 Yes, but not exclusively.
- Q. Okay. Let's go to your issue 4, I think that's page 14. The 20 cents per bill consolidated

bill charge, you don't know how much revenue is produced by that, do you?

A. No, I do not.

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- Q. Nor do you know the costs that --
- A. No, I don't.
- Q. You say on lines 12 and 13 that "No other Ohio EDU has a consolidated billing charge," but have you examined what Duke does with regard to those types of charges?
- A. Yes. So subsequent to testimony I reviewed the Duke tariff and indicated -- and found, as I indicated earlier, that the tariff indicates that they actually do have a charge for bill-ready consolidated billing.
- Q. Maybe to shorten this up, again, on page 14, the answer to question 29, there are different charges listed in that answer, and without me reading all of them, it's accurate that you do not know the costs that each of these charges cover; is that right?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And on page 15 in response to question 30, you say that DP&L should "permit a reasonable number of rate codes without additional charge," but do you not have any details on that

suggestion; is that right?

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- A. Correct.
- Q. On page 15 in answer to question 30 you say that DP&L -- I'm sorry, this is the answer in which you say that, or you recommend that DP&L provide an authorized CRES provider with customer interval data at no cost.
 - A. Correct.
- Q. I'm pausing just to see if I can shorten this.

In a nutshell, although you do not advocate that there should be no cost recovery, you don't have a recommendation about that beyond what's stated in your testimony; is that right?

- A. That's correct.
- Q. Your fifth issue starts on page 15 -- actually, I'll withdraw that.

Why don't you go page 16, question 32.

Before you prepared your testimony for this case you did not examine what the Commission did and what it found with respect to the renewable generation facility in DP&L's long-term forecast report case; is that right?

- A. That's correct.
- Q. Would you agree with me that once the

generation facility is built, you cannot unbuild it?

- A. I do.
- Q. You told me, I believe, that you do not understand the rationale for DP&L's switching tracker; is that right?
- A. I do not understand the rationale. My recollection from the deposition is you asked me how it was supposed to work and I indicated that I did and that if switching exceeded current levels of 62 percent, that the difference in charges between an SSO rate and the -- well, by a rate calculation, so I believe in my deposition I said if the charge goes beyond -- no, sorry, if the switching goes beyond the current 62 percent rate, that a charge would be assessed to shopping customers based on exceeding that threshold.
- Q. Maybe I can help. I'm drawing a distinction between how the switching tracker works on the one hand and the rationale for it on the other. Isn't it true that you do not understand the rationale of the proposal?
- A. Well, if I answered $\operatorname{\mathsf{--}}$ if I answered that way in the deposition, then I guess at the time I did not.
 - Q. Do you today?

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A. I feel I have a, at least a, I mean a rough understanding that the rationale is that, you know, switching increases, that the -- my understanding is now that the SSR was based on shopping rates as they are currently and that if those rates increase, the SSR mechanism no longer -- DPL proposes that it no longer compensates them to the level that they calculate it currently and so, therefore, they need another mechanism to provide further compensation.

Q. On the SSR, page 17, line 8, the end of line 8 you have a sentence that says "RESA is not in a position to indicate to the Commission the amount of transition assistance DP&L should receive, but such amount must be fair to both shopping and nonshopping customers, and the amounts should not be based on customers exercising their right to shop."

Do you see that reference?

- A. Yes, I do.
- Q. That reference is a reference to the service stability rider, the SSR, right?
 - A. Yes.

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Q. And it's accurate that RESA does not take a position on the idea of an SSR or on the amount of an SSR, correct?

A. Correct, we take a position on neither point.

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- Q. For all of the various recommendations that you are making here about competitive retail enhancements, you have not tried to calculate or estimate the costs of making any of those changes; is that right?
- A. No. There's no way for us to estimate the costs of DP&L's system upgrades.
- Q. So you don't have a cost-benefit analysis, therefore, to offer to the Commission?
- A. No, not that we -- that RESA has taken on internally, no.
- Q. As to cost recovery, however, of these various recommendations, RESA's position is that it is not asking DP&L's shareholders to bear the costs of the retail market enhancements that would be implemented by the utility; isn't that correct?
- A. That is correct. We are not asking the shareholders to bear that cost.
- Q. And to try to put a finer point on the cost allocation between CRES providers on the one hand and customers on the other, RESA's position at least is that it cannot be any more specific than this: In some cases all customers benefit and should

bear the costs in RESA's view, while in other cases it would be appropriate for the CRES provider to provide direct cost recovery for the program. Is that right?

- A. At a high level, yes. It's -- RESA does not believe that you can make a blanket statement that any one particular program should be allocated solely to the customer or solely to the CRES provider. The details in these cases matter immensely and it's a nuanced deliberation.
- Q. I understand, Mr. Bennett. Thank you.

 MR. FARUKI: Your Honors, that's all I
 have.

EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Margard?

MR. MARGARD: No questions. Thank you.

EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Petricoff, redirect?

MR. PETRICOFF: Yes, your Honor.

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REDIRECT EXAMINATION

By Mr. Petricoff:

Q. Just a couple of questions. Mr. Bennett, if you recall, Mr. Faruki asked you about your list of EDI enhancements which are on page 5, line 18, through page 6, line 6, and web-based enhancements or web-based information that is on the lines on page 6

on lines 7 to 34.

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How was this list put together, and what is the advantage of this list?

A. So this list is the result of a collaborative effort by RESA members to come up with the minimum basic information that creates a viable robust, efficient competitive retail market. So this is a list of processes and data points that RESA advocates in multiple jurisdictions, and the idea behind it is if we can get standardization on this level of data, it creates efficiency for the customer, for the utility, for the CRES provider. It allows CRES providers to serve customers across jurisdictions, so businesses like franchises and things that have -- businesses that have locations in different utility territories can be served under the same set of rules, procedures, and efficiencies.

And, again, it basically allows for increased supplier entry, more efficient pricing, less -- and less -- sorry, it's getting late, less onerous tasks by the utility personnel to have to do manual work-around and things of that nature, deal with manual requests and things like that.

Q. Now I'd like to draw your attention to page 8, question 17, Mr. Faruki asked you if those

2481 EDI changes had been instituted in Ohio. Do you know whether the EDI Ohio working group is looking at these changes now? I actually don't recall. 0. Okay. That's fine. And then in terms of -- in terms of --I'm sorry. Mr. Faruki asked you a question concerning the Duke tariff charges for consolidated billing. Is there a Duke tariff charge for rate-ready billing? Α. Not that I know of. Is there a charge by AEP or FirstEnergy, any of the FirstEnergy companies for consolidated billing?

A. Not that I'm aware of.

MR. PETRICOFF: No further questions.

Thank you.

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EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Berger?

MR. BERGER: Nothing further. Thank you.

EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Williams?

MR. WILLIAMS: No questions, your Honor.

EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Lang?

MR. LANG: No, thank you.

EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Darr?

MR. DARR: No questions.

2482 EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Faruki? 1 2 MR. FARUKI: No, your Honor. Thank you. 3 EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. McKenney? 4 EXAMINER McKENNEY: Nothing. 5 6 EXAMINATION 7 By Examiner Price: 8 I have a quick couple questions. 9 Α. Okay. 10 Q. Are you aware that the charges for consolidated billing were set according to a 11 12 stipulation approved by the Commission? 13 I was informed by counsel of that 14 recently. 15 Q. Do you have any testimony in your 16 prefiled testimony as to how circumstances have 17 changed in the market since the Commission approved 18 that stipulation? 19 Not in my prefiled testimony, no. 2.0 Excellent. Ο. 21 Did you indicate that you had testified 22 in the AEP SSO case? 23 No. I was a supporting member of the 24 Exelon team that participated in that case, but I was 25 not a witness, no.

- Q. You were aware of what was going on in that case.
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. Okay. Were you aware of RESA's position on the construction of the Turning Point facility?

 Turning Point Solar generation facility.
- A. Yeah, correct. I was a part of the discussion; the details are a bit vague to me right now.
- Q. Can you tell the Bench whether RESA supported or opposed the construction of the Turning Point facility?
- A. I'm sorry, I don't remember specifically if they did or didn't.
- Q. Okay. Let me just ask as a follow-up just to be sure. You indicate on page 16, beginning on line 22, that RESA's understanding of the intent of a nonbypassable renewable rider is for the recovery of new construction once the statutory requirements are met; is that correct?
 - A. That's what my testimony says, yes.
- Q. But in AEP, and we don't know whether or not RESA opposed or supported it, but we can certainly check on that later, in AEP Turning Point would have been new construction; is that correct?

- A. That was, that's my recollection, yes.
- Q. Okay. And, lastly, are you aware of whether, prior to the construction of Yankee RESA members applied for and received force majeure determinations for the implementation because there was insufficient in-state solar renewable credits available?
- A. I have a recollection of reading some of that in the trade press, but my company was not one and I don't have any detailed recollection or knowledge of that.

EXAMINER PRICE: Great. Thank you, you're excused. Have a good flight.

Mr. Petricoff.

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MR. PETRICOFF: Yes, your Honor, at this point we'd like to move for admission into the record of RESA Exhibit No. 6.

EXAMINER PRICE: Any opposition to the admission of RESA Exhibit 6?

MR. FARUKI: No, your Honor.

EXAMINER PRICE: It will be admitted.

(EXHIBIT ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.)

MR. PETRICOFF: Also, your Honor, while we're on the record I would like to thank counsel for, in keeping with the NCAA things, doing the

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       hurry-up offense here. It was greatly appreciated.
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       With that I will take my client to the airport.
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                   MR. FARUKI: Mr. Petricoff is welcome.
                   EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you. Let's go off
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       the record at this time.
                    (Hearing adjourned at 6:47 p.m.)
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CERTIFICATE

> I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct transcript of the proceedings taken by me in this matter on Thursday, March 28, 2013, and carefully compared with my original stenographic notes.

Maria DiPaolo Jones, Registered Diplomate Reporter and CRR and

My commission expires June 19, 2016.

(71892-MDJ)

Notary Public in and for the State of Ohio.

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Case No(s). 12-0426-EL-SSO, 12-0427-EL-ATA, 12-0428-EL-AAM, 12-0429-EL-WVR, 12-0672-EL-RDR

Summary: Transcript in the matter of The Dayton Power and Light Company hearing held on 03/28/13 - Volume IX electronically filed by Mrs. Jennifer Duffer on behalf of Armstrong & Okey, Inc. and Jones, Maria DiPaolo Mrs.